

PIERRE BOULEZ • RÉPONS

Perusal Score

Perusal Score

Pierre Boulez: Répons

Partition UE 33 637

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Pierre Boulez

Répons

pour six solistes, dispositif électroacoustique et ensemble
(1981–1984/2005)

Perusal Score

Preface

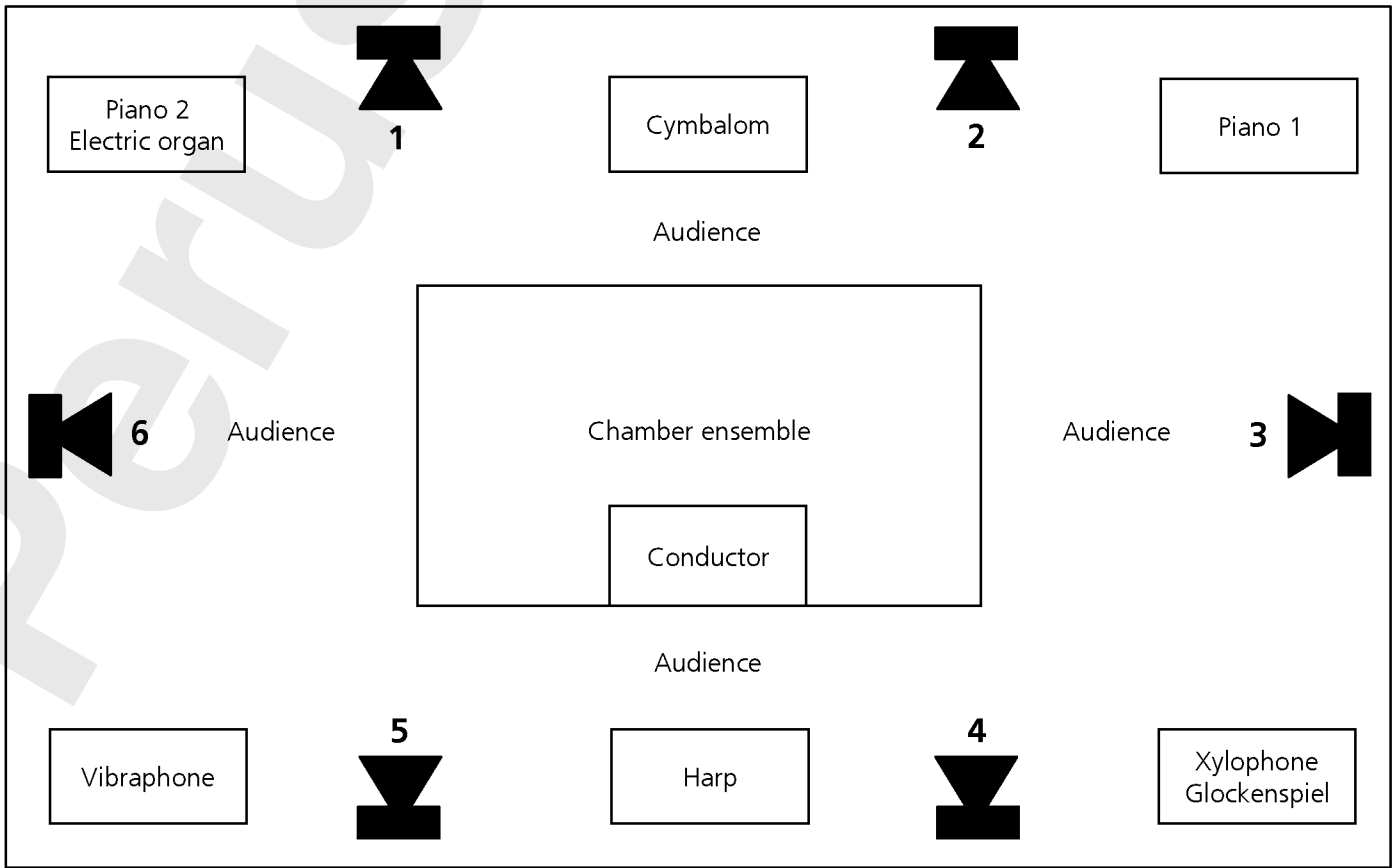
Répons was commissioned by the Südwestfunk (Southwest German Radio) for the Donau-
eschingen Music Festival and was first performed on 18 October 1981, by the Ensemble
Intercontemporain (conducted by the composer) using technology developed at IRCAM, the
music research institute that is part of the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris. The work is
dedicated to Alfred Schlee, a longtime friend of the composer and former director of Uni-
versal Edition in Vienna. Incidentally, the work contains a hidden reference to another close
friend, the conductor and patron Paul Sacher. The letters in the last name of one of this cen-
tury’s great musical benefactors are used as the departure point for creating the harmonic
material that structures the entire composition.

The title of this work refers to the responsorial form of Gregorian Chant in which a solo singer
alternates with a choir. Two things are of interest in this form: first of all, the relationship be-
tween ‘the one and the many’ and secondly, the spatial element introduced by the distance
separating the soloist and the choir. In this simple form one finds some of the musical ideas
which will be found throughout the work: the taking of a simple musical idea and making it
proliferate, the alternation between solo and collective playing, and the movement of sound
in space.

The work is written for three separate entities: (a) Six soloists playing percussive instru-
ments: cymbalom, piano 1, xylophone doubling with glockenspiel, harp, vibraphone, piano 2
doubling with an electric organ. (b) An instrumental ensemble of 24 musicians: woodwind (2-
2-2-2) plus bass clarinet, brass (2-2-2-1), three violins, two violas, two violoncellos and double
bass. (c) An electro-acoustic system made up of a computer (used to analyze, transform and
spatialize the sound of the soloists) and a set of six loudspeakers.

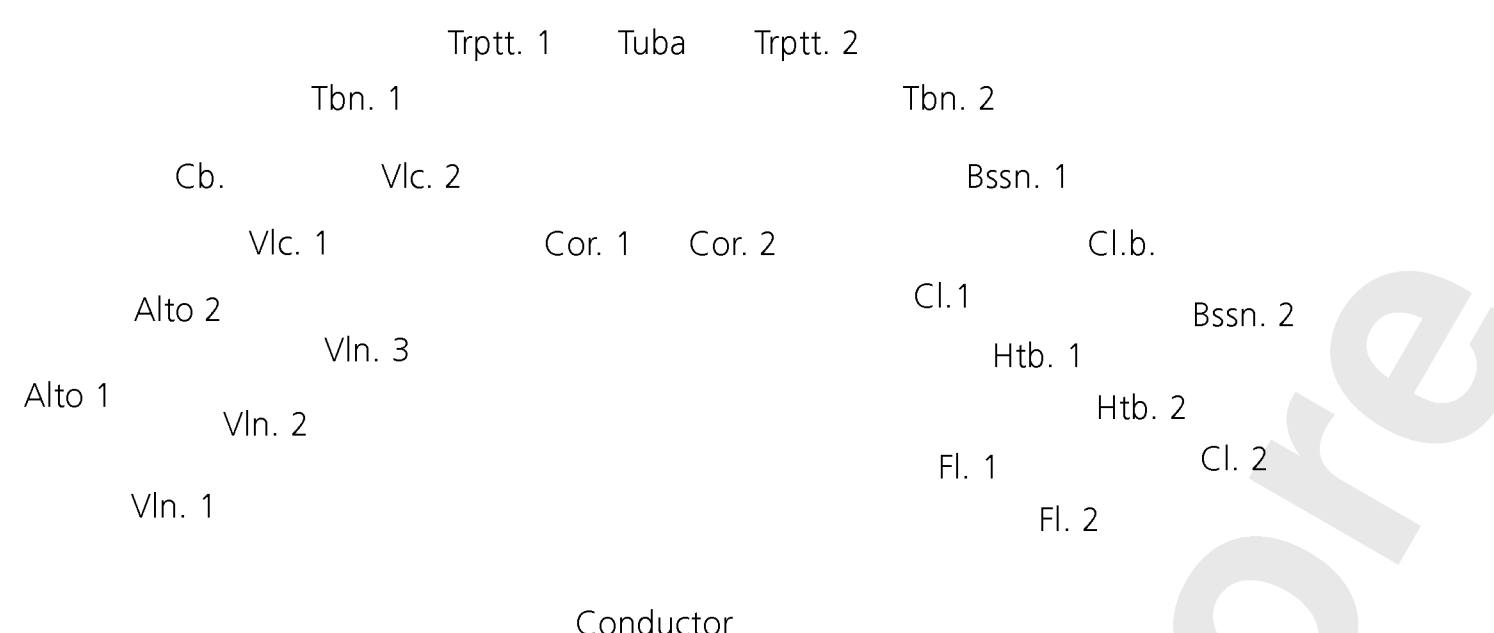
The instrumental ensemble and conductor are placed on a stage in the center of the hall. The
soloists are positioned equidistantly round the edge of the hall surrounding the audience that
is placed between the soloists and the instrumental ensemble. The sounds of the soloists are
transformed whereas those of the ensemble are not.

The following figure shows the disposition of the six soloists, orchestra, speakers and audi-
ence in a typical setup.



The ideal setup space is a flat rectangular space with a high ceiling whose dimensions make
it possible to place the audience as shown. Ideally, there should be some distance separating
the audience from both the orchestra and the soloists in order to avoid having a part of the
audience being too close to one particular instrument or group of instruments.

The seating of the musicians in the chamber orchestra is shown in the following figure.



Note that the pairs of flutes, clarinets, bassoons, trombones and trumpets are not seated side by side.

Boulez's main motivation for the use of technology in *Répons* came from his desire to maintain a coherence between the world of instrumental music and electronics. He was frequently bothered by the early attempts in the late 70's to combine computer sounds and instruments when the computer sounds were played from a tape during the performance. Since the performers became the de facto prisoners of the tape's mechanical time, all life and mobility so essential to performance were lost. From this came Boulez's interest in real time technology developed at IRCAM in the late 70's and early 80's and that enabled musical performance to regain its rights in the world of computer sounds. When work on *Répons* began in 1980 it was possible to use the computer in real time to transform the sounds of the live performers.

From a musical point of view Boulez uses sound transformations as a means of taking a musical idea born and used in the instrumental realm and extending it into the world of electronics. In this way the coherence between the two worlds is maintained and the overall musical vocabulary is expanded. Taking a very simple example, when the soloists enter for the very first time they all play arpeggiated chords together. The basic idea of an arpeggio is that one 'rolls' the chord, that is, one plays the notes of the chord 'smeared' out over time. Boulez takes this very simple idea and proceeds, in the next entrance of the soloists, to have the soloists come in one after another playing, again, arpeggiated chords. The chords in turn are transformed by the computer in such a way that the arpeggiated chords are themselves arpeggiated. The overall result of the soloists and the transformed sounds together is that of an arpeggio of an arpeggio of an arpeggio.

Like many other of Boulez's compositions, *Répons* remained a 'work in progress'. The first version was approximately 17 minutes long, the second (premiered in London in 1982) was approximately 35 minutes long and the third version (premiered in Turin in 1984) lasted 45 minutes. Electronics were added to certain parts of the work in 1998 and 1999. Slight modifications were made up to roughly 2003.

Andrew Gerzso
Paris 2014

Note: The electronics in *Répons* involve processes and data that cannot be completely described and included in the score itself due to limited space. A summary of the electro-acoustic principles is printed in the Appendix of this volume. For detailed information about the electronics, please consult the 'Technical Manual' by Andrew Gerzso, UE 36 888.

Vorwort

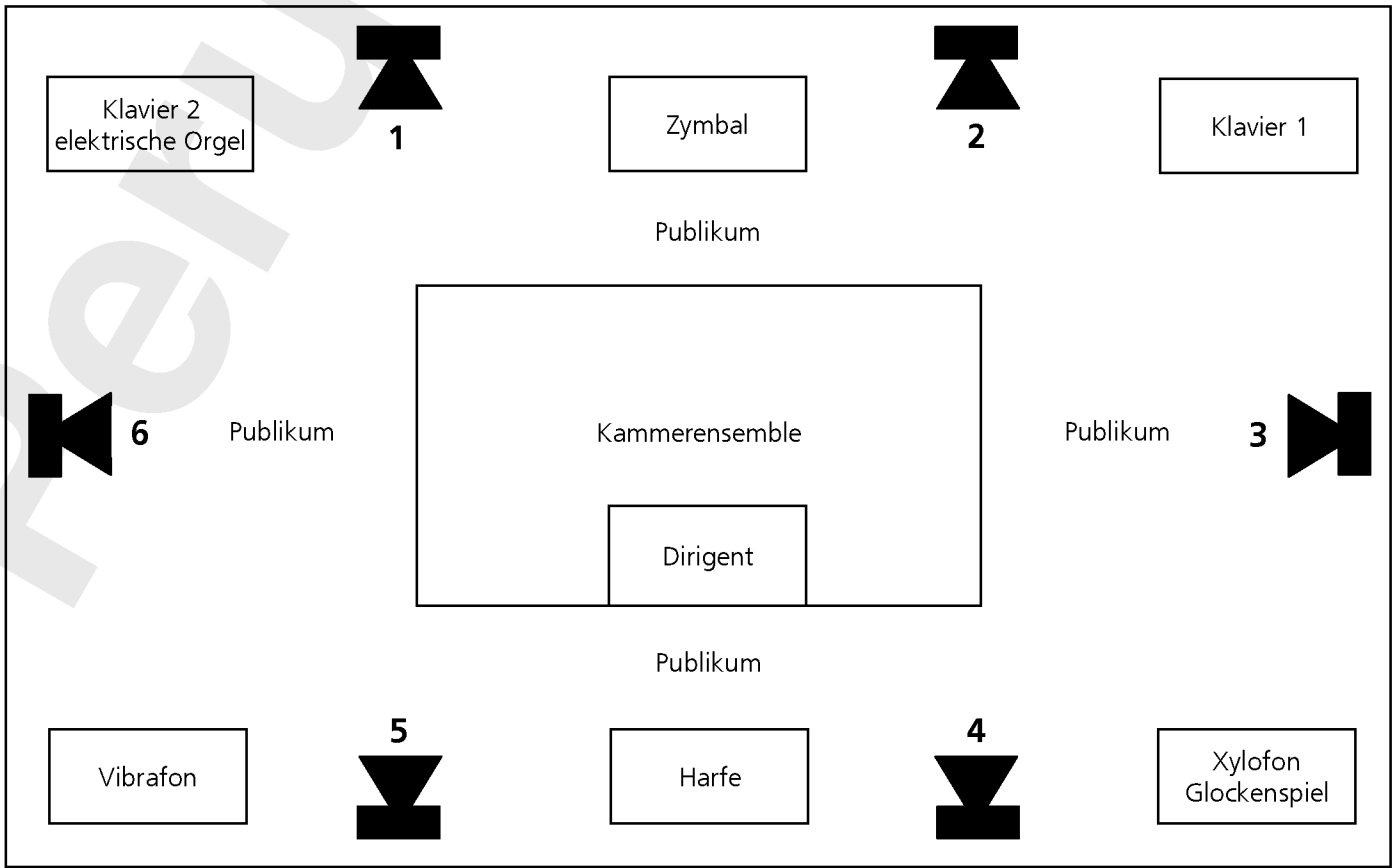
Répons war eine Auftragskomposition des Südwestfunks für das Donaueschinger Musikfest und wurde am 18. Oktober 1981 durch das Ensemble Intercontemporain (unter der Leitung des Komponisten) uraufgeführt. Die Technologie wurde vom IRCAM, dem Musikforschungsinstitut des Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris, entwickelt. Das Werk ist Alfred Schlee gewidmet, einem langjährigen Freund des Komponisten und ehemaligen Leiter der Universal Edition Wien. Ferner verbirgt sich in dem Werk auch eine Anspielung auf einen anderen guten Freund des Komponisten, den Dirigenten und Mäzen Paul Sacher, einer der größten Kunstförderer des 20. Jahrhunderts. Die Buchstaben seines Nachnamens bilden als Tonnamen den Ausgangspunkt für das harmonische Material, das die Struktur der gesamten Komposition bestimmt.

Der Titel des Werks bezieht sich auf das Responsorium des Gregorianischen Chorals, bei dem ein Solosänger mit dem Chor alterniert. Zwei Faktoren dieser Form erlangen hier Bedeutung: zum einem die Beziehung zwischen „dem Einen und den Vielen“, zum anderen das räumliche Element, das durch den Abstand zwischen Solist und Chor entsteht. Diese einfache Konstellation birgt bereits einige musikalische Ideen in sich, die das gesamte Werk durchziehen: etwa einen einfachen musikalischen Gedanken zu nehmen und ihn auszubreiten, sodann der Wechsel zwischen solistischem und kollektivem Spiel, aber auch die Bewegung von Klang im Raum.

Répons ist eine Komposition für drei verschiedene Einheiten: a) sechs Solisten, die Perkussionsinstrumente spielen: Zymbal, Klavier 1, Xylofon bzw. Glockenspiel, Harfe, Vibrafon sowie Klavier 2 bzw. elektrische Orgel, b) ein Instrumentalensemble aus 24 Spielern: Holzbläser (2-2-2-2) plus Bassklarinette, Blechbläser (2-2-2-1), drei Violinen, zwei Violen, zwei Violoncelli und Kontrabass, c) ein elektroakustisches System, über Computer gesteuert, das den Klang der Soloinstrumente aufnimmt, transformiert und in Raumklang umsetzt, sowie sechs Lautsprecher.

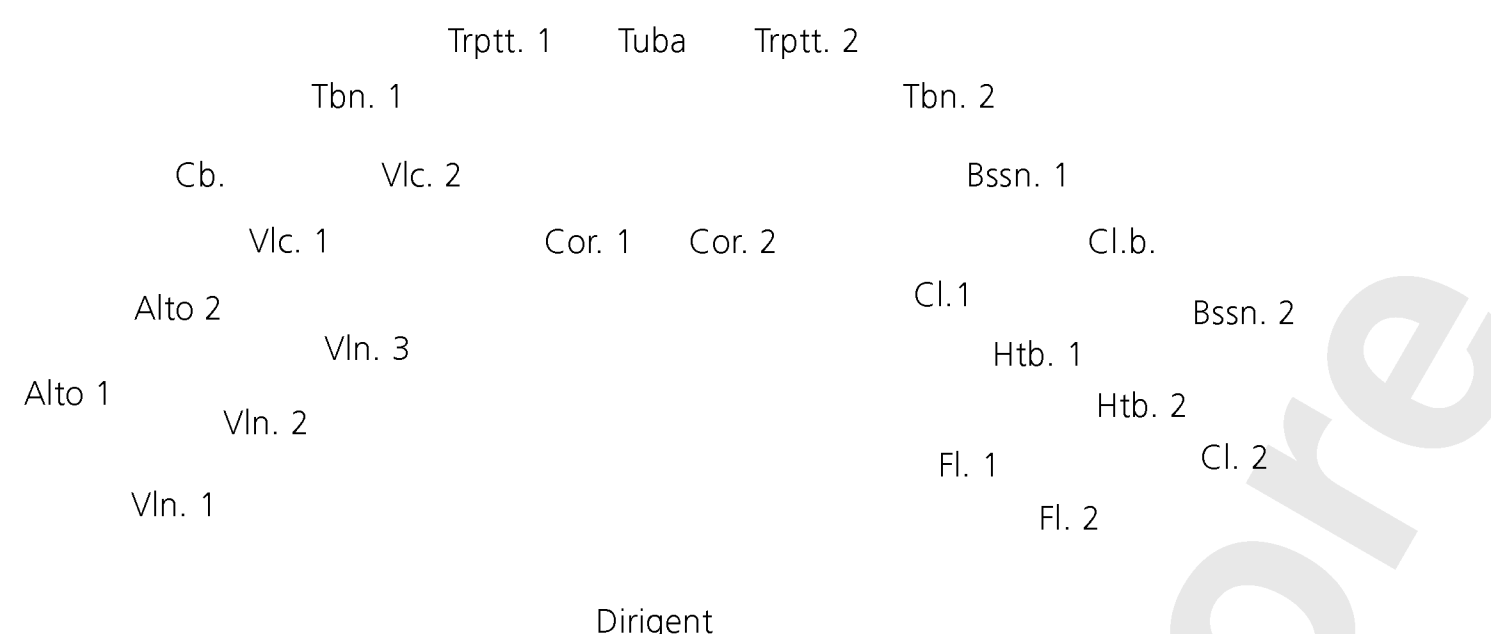
Das Instrumentalensemble und der Dirigent befinden sich auf einem Podium in der Mitte des Saales. Die Solisten werden gleichmäßig an den Außenwänden des Saales postiert, rund um das Publikum, das zwischen Solisten und Ensemble sitzt. Die Soloinstrumente werden im Klang verstärkt, das Ensemble nicht.

Die folgende Darstellung zeigt die Verteilung der sechs Solisten, des Orchesters, der Lautsprecher sowie des Publikums in typischer Anordnung.



Der ideale Raum für diese Aufstellung hat eine rechteckige Grundfläche und eine hohe Decke, so dass die Zuhörer möglichst an der dargestellten Position sitzen können. Jedenfalls sollte ein gewisser Abstand zwischen Publikum und Orchester einerseits und den Solisten andererseits eingehalten werden, um zu vermeiden, dass manche Zuhörer zu nah an einzelnen Instrumenten oder Instrumentengruppen sitzen.

Die Sitzordnung der Musiker im Kammerensemble ist in der folgenden Grafik dargestellt.



Man beachte, dass Flöten, Oboen, Klarinetten, Fagotte, Trompeten und Posaunen nicht paarweise nebeneinander sitzen.

Für Boulez war der Hauptgrund dafür in *Répons* Technologie zu verwenden, sein Wunsch, die Welt der instrumentalen Musik mit der Elektronik zu verbinden. Er war oft unzufrieden mit den frühen Versuchen der späten 1970er-Jahre, Computerklang und Instrumente zu kombinieren, indem die Computerklänge während der Aufführung von einem Tonband abgespielt wurden. Da so die ausübenden Musiker de facto zu Gefangenen des Tonbands mit seinem mechanischen Zeitablauf wurden, ging dadurch alle Lebendigkeit und Bewegung, die eine Aufführung ausmacht, verloren. Von daher stammt Boulez' Interesse an Echtzeit-Technologie, wie sie im IRCAM Ende der 1970er- und Anfang der 1980er-Jahre entwickelt wurde. Erst jetzt kam eine musikalische Aufführung wieder zu ihrem eigentlichen Recht gegen den Computerklang. Als die Arbeit an *Répons* 1980 begann, war es bereits möglich, den Computer in Echtzeit einzusetzen, um die Klänge der Live-Instrumentalisten zu bearbeiten.

Musikalisch gesehen dient Boulez die Klangbearbeitung als ein Mittel, eine musikalische Idee, die dem instrumentalen Reich entstammt und dort eingesetzt wird, auf die Welt der Elektronik auszuweiten. Auf diese Weise bleibt der Zusammenhang zwischen beiden Welten erhalten und das musikalische Vokabular wird erweitert. Ein ganz einfaches Beispiel soll dies veranschaulichen: Beim ersten Einsatz der Soloinstrumente spielen diese zusammen arpeggierte Akkorde. Der Grundgedanke eines Arpeggios ist, den Akkord zu „rollen“, d.h. die Noten des Akkords hinter- und ineinander zu verschleifen. Boulez geht von diesem einfachen Gedanken aus und führt ihn weiter, indem er beim nächsten Einsatz die Solisten hintereinander mit jeweils arpeggierten Akkorden eintreten lässt. Die Akkorde wiederum werden vom Computer so transformiert, dass die arpeggierten Akkorde selbst auch arpeggiert sind. Am Ende kommt dabei also mit den Solisten plus den transformierten Klängen ein Arpeggio des Arpeggios eines Arpeggios heraus.

Auch *Répons* ist, wie viele andere Werke von Boulez, stets ein work in progress geblieben. Die erste Fassung dauerte ca. 17 Minuten, die zweite (uraufgeführt in London 1982) etwa 35 Minuten und die dritte (Turin 1984) erreichte gar 45 Minuten. Einzelne Abschnitte wurden erst 1998 und 1999 mit Elektronik angereichert. Bis etwa 2003 gab es noch weitere kleine Änderungen.

Andrew Gerzso
Paris 2014
(deutsche Übersetzung: Renate Stark)

NB: Die Elektronik in *Répons* erfordert Angaben, die aus Platzgründen nicht vollständig in der Partitur beschrieben und aufgenommen werden können. Eine Zusammenfassung der elektroakustischen Prinzipien findet sich im Anhang zu diesem Band. Sämtliche Details zur Elektronik kann man dem „Technischen Handbuch“ von Andrew Gerzso (UE 36888) entnehmen.

Préface

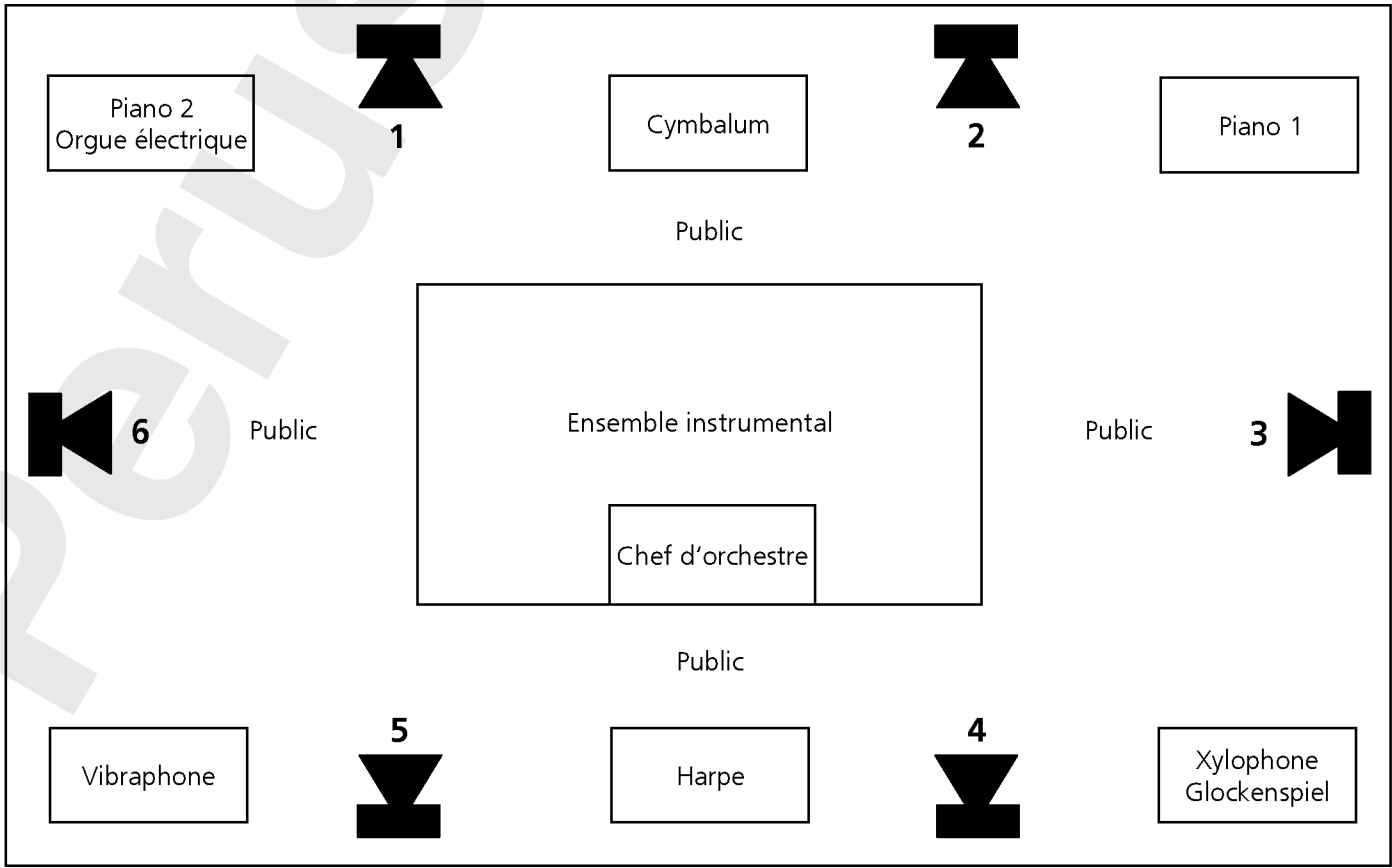
Répons est une commande de l’orchestre symphonique de la SWR (Südwestrundfunk) pour le festival de musique de Donaueschingen, créée le 18 octobre 1981 par l’ensemble Intercontemporain dirigé par le compositeur, avec les technologies développées à l’IRCAM, l’institut de recherche musicale du Centre Pompidou à Paris. L’œuvre est dédiée à Alfred Schlee, un ami de longue date du compositeur, ancien directeur des Editions Universal à Vienne. L’œuvre contient par ailleurs une référence cachée à un autre ami proche, le chef d’orchestre et mécène Paul Sacher, l’un des plus grands bienfaiteurs du siècle. Les lettres de son nom sont utilisées comme point de départ de l’élaboration du matériau harmonique qui structure toute la composition.

Le titre de cette œuvre se réfère à la forme responsoriale du chant grégorien, dans laquelle alternent un chanteur soliste et un chœur. Retenons-en deux éléments : d’abord, la relation de l’un au multiple, ainsi que la spatialité induite par la distance qui sépare le soliste du chœur. Une forme simple à la source d’idées musicales que l’on rencontrera tout au long de l’oeuvre : la prolifération de figures musicales élémentaires, l’alternance entre solos et jeu collectif, et le mouvement du son dans l’espace.

L’œuvre est écrite pour trois entités distinctes : (a) six solistes qui jouent des instruments de type percussif : cymbalum, piano 1, xylophone (jouant le glockenspiel), harpe, vibraphone, piano 2 (jouant l’orgue électrique), (b) un ensemble instrumental de 24 musiciens : vents (2-2-2-2) plus clarinette basse, cuivres (2-2-2-1), trois violons, deux altos, deux violoncelles et contrebasse, (c) un dispositif électro-acoustique comprenant un ordinateur (utilisé pour analyser, transformer et spatialiser le son des solistes) relié à six haut-parleurs.

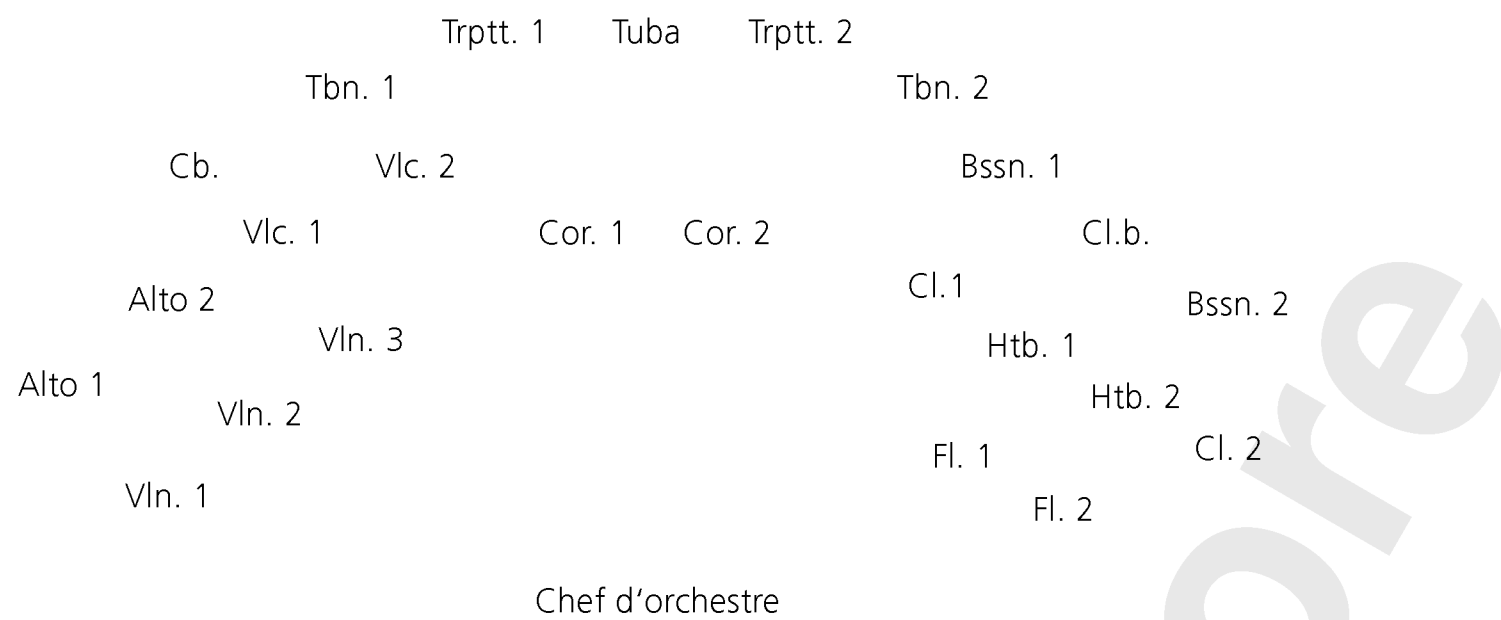
L’ensemble instrumental et le chef sont placés sur une scène au centre de la salle. Les solistes sont positionnés à distance régulière près des murs de la salle, et entourent le public placé entre les solistes et l’ensemble instrumental. Le son des solistes est transformé, mais celui de l’ensemble ne l’est pas.

La figure suivante montre la disposition des six solistes, de l’orchestre, des haut-parleurs et du public, dans une configuration typique.



Le lieu le plus indiqué pour jouer cette œuvre est rectangulaire, plat, avec un haut plafond dont les dimensions permettent le placement du public comme indiqué. Idéalement, les solistes et l’orchestre devraient être séparés du public par un petit espace, afin d’empêcher le public d’être trop proche d’un instrument en particulier, ou d’un groupe d’instruments.

La figure suivante montre la disposition des musiciens de l’orchestre de chambre.



Notez que les paires de flûtes, clarinettes, bassons, trombones et trompettes ne sont pas disposées l’une à côté de l’autre.

C’est par désir de cohérence entre le monde de la musique instrumentale et l’électronique que Boulez intègre la technologie dans *Répons*. En effet, les premières tentatives de la fin des années 70 combinant sons électroniques et instruments le laissaient dubitatif. A cette époque, les sons électroniques diffusés pendant le concert étaient fixés sur une bande magnétique. Les musiciens, de facto, devenaient prisonniers de ce temps mécanique, et la vie, la mobilité du musicien, si essentielles pendant une performance, étaient perdues. De là vint l’intérêt de Boulez pour les technologies en temps-réel développées à l’IRCAM dès la fin des années 70 et au début des années 80, grâce auxquelles le jeu musical put regagner ses droits sur le monde des sons électroniques. Lorsque le travail sur *Répons* commença en 1980, il était alors possible d’utiliser un ordinateur en temps-réel pour transformer en direct les sons des musiciens.

D’un point de vue musical, Boulez utilise alors les transformations sonores comme un moyen d’étendre une idée musicale typiquement instrumentale dans le monde de l’électronique. Il maintient ainsi la cohérence entre les deux mondes et étend son vocabulaire musical. Pour prendre un exemple très simple : quand les solistes entrent pour la première fois, ils jouent tous ensemble des accords arpégés. L’idée de base de l’arpège est le déroulement d’un accord, c’est à dire que l’on joue les notes d’un accord en les répartissant dans le temps. Boulez part de cette idée très simple et lors de leur prochaines apparitions, fait entrer les solistes un par un qui jouent, une fois de plus, des accords arpégés. Accords, qui à leur tour, sont transformés par l’ordinateur de telle sorte que les accords arpégés sont eux mêmes arpégés. On obtient donc, des solistes et des sons transformés, l’arpège d’un arpège d’un arpège.

Comme beaucoup d’autres compositions de Boulez, *Répons* est un « work in progress ». La première version dure environ 17 minutes, la deuxième (créée à Londres en 1982) environ 35 minutes, et la troisième (créée à Turin en 1984) 45 minutes. De l’électronique a été ajoutée à certaines parties de l’œuvre en 1998 et 1999. De légères modifications ont été effectuées autour de l’année 2003.

Andrew Gerzso
Paris, 2014
(Traduction française : Grégoire Lorieux)

Note : L’électronique de *Répons* fait appel à des processus et des données qui ne peuvent être complètement décrits et notés dans l’espace limité de la partition. Une liste des principes électroacoustiques à l’œuvre dans *Répons* est incluse dans l’Appendice de ce volume. Pour des informations détaillées sur l’électronique, consulter le « Manuel Technique » d’Andrew Gerzso, UE 36888.

à Alfred Schlee pour son 80e anniversaire

Perusal Score

INSTRUMENTATION

Solistes

- 2 Pianos (2e aussi Orgue électronique)
- Harpe
- Vibraphone
- Glockenspiel (aussi Xylophone)
- Cymbalum

Ensemble

- 2 Flûtes
- 2 Hautbois
- 2 Clarinettes en si $\flat$
- Clarinette basse en si $\flat$
- 2 Bassons
- 2 Cors en fa
- 2 Trompettes en ut
- 2 Trombones
- Tuba basse
- 3 Violons
- 2 Altos
- 2 Violoncelles
- Contrebasse

Durée : ca 45 min

Répons

pour 6 solistes, dispositif électroacoustique et ensemble (1981/2005)

Pierre Boulez

(*1925)

Flûtes

1

2

Hautbois

1

2

Clarinettes en sib

1

2

Clarinette basse en sib

1

2

Bassons

1

2

Cors en fa

1

2

Trompettes en ut

1

2

Trombones

1

2

Tuba

1

2

Rapide - Energique (♩ = 138)

58

78

34

68

24

34

24

38

78

34

Violons

1

2

3

Altos

1

2

Violoncelles

1

2

Contrebasse

1

2

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibraphone

Xylophone / Glockenspiel

Cymbalum

[illegible]

Violins (Vln. 1, 2, 3), Alto (Alto), Viola (Vlc. 1, 2), and Cello (Cb.) parts, measures 1-10. The score is in 4/4 time and features various dynamics including *ff*, *f*, *mp*, and *p*. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes a large watermark '© 2011' in the background.

[illegible]

Fl. 1 2

Hrb. 1 2

Cl. si 1 2

Cl. b. si 1 2

Bsn. 1 2

Cor fa 1 2

Trppt. 1 2

Tbn. 1 2

Tuba

3

sans sound.

sans sound.

sans sound.

sans sound.

sans sound.

sans sound.

sans sound.

sans sound.

sans sound.

1 1 3 & 1 1 2 1 & 5/4

(♩ = 138) Rapide - Energique (♩ = 138)

Vln. 1 2 3

Alto 1 2

Vlc. 1 2

Cb.

3

3

SENZA CRESC.

4

Fl.

1

2

Hib.

1

2

Cl. si♭

1

2

Cl. b. si♭

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpnt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

Lent, tendu

1

Irrégulier (♩ = 112)

4

ralentir

4

1

Irrégulier (accél.)

3

ralentir

4

1

4

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

4

The image displays a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for various instruments, including woodwinds (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon), brass (Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Horn), strings (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass), and percussion (Cymbal, Snare Drum, Bass Drum). The score is divided into measures, with a large number '5' indicating a specific measure or section. The tempo and dynamics are marked throughout the score, including 'Irrégulier', 'ralentir', 'presser', 'Rapide - Energique', and 'sans sourd.'. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols. A large watermark 'MusicalScoreCloud.com' is visible across the page.

6

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib

Cl. b. sib

Bssn.

Cor fa

Trptt.

Tbn.

Tuba

sound.

petits accents ad lib.

sim.

1 **Lent, tendu, sans trainer** 1/8

2 **Précipité** (♩ = 112) 2/8

1 **Lent** 1/8
m.g.: 1
(les crescendos brefs comme les échos du cresc. précédent)

2 **Précipité** 2/8

1 **Lent** 1/8
m.g.: 1
(sim.)

1 **Bref** 1/8

1 **Lent** 1/8

2 **Précipité** 2/8

Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Cello

6

6

The image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes staves for Flutes (Fl.), Horns (Hrb.), Clarinets in B-flat (Cl. b. si b), Bassoons (Bssn.), Cor Anglais (Cor fa), Trumpets (Trpet.), Trombones (Tbn.), and Tuba. The second system includes staves for Flutes (Fl.), Horns (Hrb.), Clarinets in B-flat (Cl. b. si b), Bassoons (Bssn.), Cor Anglais (Cor fa), Trumpets (Trpet.), Trombones (Tbn.), and Tuba. The score features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as p, pp, and sf.

7 8

Fl. 1 2

Hrb. 1 2

Cl. si b 1 2

Cl. b. si b 1 2

Bsn. 1 2

Cor fa 1 2

Trpt. 1 2

Tbn. 1 2

Tuba 1 2

1 2

3

4

5

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Cor fa 1 2

Trpt. 1 2

Tbn. 1 2

Tuba 1 2

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371

372

9

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. si♭

1

2

Cl. b. si♭

1

2

Bssa.

1

2

Les cuivres gardent le tempo précédent (♩ = 138) et jouent indépendamment des autres groupes, de façon strictement synchrone

Cor fa

1

2

Trp. tt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

à la fin de chaque cycle une mesure de silence de 5, 4, 3, 2 ou 1 temps

(Au besoin le 2. Trombone battra de pulsation.)

répéter jusqu'au signe du chef pour enchaîner directement sur la chiffre 16

Lent, tendu, sans trainer

Flexible (♩ = 112)

Lent

Flexible (♩ = 90)

Lent

Flexible (♩ = 112)

Lent

Longueur du point d'orgue: moyen

long

court

moyen

9

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

10

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib.

1

2

Cl. b. sib.

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa.

1

2

Trptt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

Lent

1

moyen

Flexible

$\text{♩} = 150$

1

long

Flexible

$\text{♩} = 150$

1

court

Flexible

$\text{♩} = 112$

2

8

Lent

1

moyen

Flexible

$\text{♩} = 90$

4

8

10

(les trois violons non synchrones)

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

à la fin de chaque cycle une mesure de silence de 5, 4, 3 ou 2 temps
répéter jusqu'au signe du chef pour enchaîner directement sur la chiffre 10

Peru

11

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib.

1

2

Cl. b. sib.

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa.

1

2

Trpt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

Lent

1

moyen

Flexible

$\text{♩} = 90$

1

&

long

Lent

1

moyen

Flexible

$\text{♩} = 112$

3

court

Flexible

$\text{♩} = 112$

3

à la fin de chaque cycle une mesure de silence de 5, 4 ou 3 temps

répéter jusqu'au signe du chef pour enchaîner directement sur la chiffre 12

11

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

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13

14

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib.

1

2

Cl. b. sib.

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa.

1

2

Trpnt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

Lent

Flexible

Lent

Flexible

Lent

Flexible

Lent

Flexible

Rapide - Energique

3

2

1

1

32

1

8

1

1

3

4

4

8

court

$\text{♩} = 150$

moyen

$\text{♩} = 112$

court

$\text{♩} = 90$

long

accél.

$\text{♩} = 138$

13

14

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

13

14

Les cuivres suivrent la main gauche du chef
Jouer les mesures une seule fois, départ sur la première, deuxième ou troisième pulsation

Cor fa

1

2

Trpét.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

Lent		Strict	Lent, très flexible (♩ = 80/112)					
(♩ = ♩ = 138)			en s'accordant à la dynamique de la phrase					
			<i>retenir</i>	<i>presser</i>	<i>retenir</i>	<i>presser</i>	<i>retenir</i>	
1	1	m.g. : Rapide (♩ = 138) (8 pulsations)	4	3	4		2	5
8	1		8	8	8		8	8

[illegible]

(tous les bois : si nécessaire respirer individuellement, sans qu'on le remarque)

16

Fl.

Hfb.

Cl. sib.

Cl. b. sib.

Bssn.

Cor fa.

Trptt.

Tbn.

Tuba

sub. *f*

f

sub. *f*

f

sub. *f*

f

sound.

sound.

sound velvet

sound velvet

sound velvet

sound velvet

sim. : suivre la main gauche du chef
(♩ = 138)
p-f ad lib.

sub. presser retenir presser retenir presser Strict
m.g. : Rapide (♩ = 138) (12 pulsations)

presser retenir presser

16

en dehors

(tous les cordes : changer l'archet ad lib., pas ensemble)

1. Violon

2. Violon

3. Violon

1. Alto

2. Alto

1. Violoncelle

2. Violoncelle

1. Contrebasse

2. Contrebasse

3. Contrebasse

16

17

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib.

1

2

Cl. b. sib.

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa.

1

2

Trppt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

17

5

8

4

8

3

8

4

8

1

8

3

4

retenir

presser

retenir

presser

retenir

presser

retenir

presser

Strict

m.g. : Rapide (♩ = 138) (4 pulsations)

presser

17

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

17

1

2

3

4

5

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937

938

939

940

941

942

943

944

945

946

947

948

949

950

951

952

953

954

955

956

957

958

959

960

961

962

963

964

965

966

967

968

969

970

971

972

973

974

975

976

977

978

979

980

981

982

983

984

985

986

987

988

989

990

991

992

993

994

995

996

997

998

999

1000

18

en dehors, soutenu

Fl.

1

sub *f* *ff* *f* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

2

sub *f* *ff* *f* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

Hrb.

1

ff *pp* *mf* *> pp* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

2

sub *f* *ff* *mf* *< f* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

Cl. sib.

1

f *ff* *ff* *en dehors* *f* *> mf* *< ff* *mf* *f* *< pp* *f*

2

ff *pp* *ff* *mf* *> pp* *f* *> mf* *< f* *p* *f* *mf* *pp* *f*

Cl. b. sib.

1

ff *pp* *ff* *mf* *> pp* *f* *> mf* *< f* *p* *f* *mf* *pp* *f*

2

ff *pp* *ff* *mf* *> pp* *f* *> mf* *< f* *p* *f* *mf* *pp* *f*

Bssn.

1

f *ff* *f* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

2

ff *mf* *< f* *ff* *f* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

Cor fa.

1

f *ff* *ff* *mf* *> pp* *f* *> mf* *< ff* *mf* *f* *< pp* *f*

2

f *ff* *ff* *mf* *> pp* *f* *> mf* *< ff* *mf* *f* *< pp* *f*

Trpt.

1

f *ff* *ff* *mf* *> pp* *f* *> mf* *< ff* *mf* *f* *< pp* *f*

2

f *ff* *ff* *mf* *> pp* *f* *> mf* *< ff* *mf* *f* *< pp* *f*

Tbn.

1

f *ff* *ff* *mf* *> pp* *f* *> mf* *< ff* *mf* *f* *< pp* *f*

2

f *ff* *ff* *mf* *> pp* *f* *> mf* *< ff* *mf* *f* *< pp* *f*

Tuba

1

f *ff* *ff* *mf* *> pp* *f* *> mf* *< ff* *mf* *f* *< pp* *f*

2

f *ff* *ff* *mf* *> pp* *f* *> mf* *< ff* *mf* *f* *< pp* *f*

retenir

presser

retenir

Strict

1

m.g. : Rapide (♩ = 138) (10 pulsations)

4

retenir

presser

retenir

presser

retenir

presser

5

18

Vln.

1

sub *f* *ff* *p* *ff* *f* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

2

ff *pp* *mf* *> pp* *f* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

3

sub *f* *ff* *mf* *> pp* *f* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

Alto

1

ff *mf* *f* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

2

ff *pp* *mf* *> pp* *f* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

Vlc.

1

ff *mf* *f* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

2

ff *pp* *mf* *> pp* *f* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

Cb.

1

f *ff* *f* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

2

f *ff* *mf* *> pp* *f* *ff* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *mf* *p* *pp*

18

19

[illegible][illegible]

21
12/12

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. si♭

Cl. b. si♭

Bssn.

Cor fa

Trppt.

Tbn.

Tuba

Long 2 6 Très irrégulier 4

21

1 2 3 1 2 1 2

Vln. 1 2 3 1 2

Alto 1 2

Vlc. 1 2

Cb.

Lent. Très puissant
(se modérer sur la résonance)

Très irrégulier. Enchaîner les accords dans un tempo modéré
(en s'accordant à la résonance et aux transformations électro-acoustiques)

Enchaîner assez rapidement et plus régulièrement
(en laissant toujours un peu d'espace entre les signes)

Piano 1
6 1 4 3 0/-9/-18/1.0
D x 14 + FS
(delay unit = 280 msec.)
2 0/-9/-18/2.0

Harpe
5 6 2 4 0/-9/-18/1.0
D x 10 + FS
(delay unit = 275 msec.)
4 0/-9/-18/2.0

Piano 2
3 4 1 2 0/-9/-18/1.0
D x 11 + FS
(delay unit = 260 msec.)
6 0/-9/-18/2.0

Vibra.
4 6 2 1 0/-9/-18/1.0
D x 12 + FS
(delay unit = 270 msec.)
5 0/-9/-18/2.0

Glicksp.
1 5 4 6 0/-9/-18/1.0

Cymb.
2 5 1 3 0/-9/-18/1.0
D x 13 + FS
(delay unit = 290 msec.)
1 0/-9/-18/2.0

Rapide ($\text{♩} = 138$)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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23

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib.

1

2

Cl. b. sib.

1

2

Bss.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

Rapide, violent (♩ = 138)

1

16

1

3

5

1

23

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

Rapide, violent Long

1

1

1

3

5

1

23

Piano 1

1 6 3 5

0/-9/-18/1.0

Rapide (♩ = 138)

D x 16 + FS

(delay unit = 230 msec.)

2

0/-9/-18/2.0

Harpe

3 1 6 4

0/-9/-18/1.0

Rapide (♩ = 138)

D x 12 + FS

(delay unit = 305 msec.)

4

0/-9/-18/2.0

Piano 2

2 4 1 3

0/-9/-18/1.0

Rapide (♩ = 138)

Enchaîner sans attendre le signe du chef

D x 16 + FS

(delay unit = 230 msec.)

6

0/-9/-18/2.0

Vibra.

5 6 2 3

0/-9/-18/1.0

Rapide (♩ = 138)

D x 14 + FS

(delay unit = 260 msec.)

5

0/-9/-18/2.0

Glicksp.

4 3 6 2

0/-9/-18/1.0

Cymb.

6 2 4 1

0/-9/-18/1.0

D x 14 + FS

(delay unit = 260 msec.)

1

0/-9/-18/2.0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

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[illegible]

Rapide, violent (♩ = 138)

Attendre (peu) Enchaîner assez rapidement

Très irrégulier

14

1

4

3

5

24

Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello

ff sempre

Long

Attendre (peu) Enchaîner assez rapidement

Très irrégulier

1

1

4

3

58

24

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glcksp.

Cymb.

24

1 2 3 4 5

25

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib.

1

2

Cl. b. sib.

1

2

Bssa.

1

2

Cor fa.

1

2

Trpnt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

Rapide, violent (♩ = 138)

58

15

1

1

Attendre (peu)

Enchaîner directement

25

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

Rapide, violent (♩ = 138)

58

Long

1

1

Attendre (peu)

Enchaîner directement

25

Piano 1

L. v.

Harpe

L. v.

Piano 2

L. v.

Vibra.

L. v.

Glocksp.

L. v.

Cymb.

L. v.

2314

0/-9/-18/1.0

3542

0/-9/-18/1.0

6235

0/-9/-18/1.0

1436

0/-9/-18/1.0

5416

0/-9/-18/1.0

4152

0/-9/-18/1.0

1

2

3

Rapide (♩ = 138)

Enchaîner sans attendre le signe du chef

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[27]

Ft.

Hrb.

Cl. sib

Cl. b. sib

Bssa.

Cor fa

Tript.

Tbn.

Tuba

Assez rapide ($\text{♩} = 112$), sans rigidité

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ **3** **1**] & **1**

[27]

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

1 & **1** tous les solistes : commencer au signe, jouer dans le tempo indiqué mais indépendamment les uns des autres

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glocksp.

Cymb.

[27]

D x 12
(delay unit $\text{♩} = 135 \text{ msec.}$)
3 0/-8.5/-31/0.250

Rapide, exubérant ($\text{♩} = 138$)

D x 12
(delay unit $\text{♩} = 140 \text{ msec.}$)
4 0/-8.5/-31/0.250

Rapide, exubérant ($\text{♩} = 138$)

D x 12
(delay unit $\text{♩} = 140 \text{ msec.}$)
1 0/-8.5/-31/0.250

Rapide, exubérant ($\text{♩} = 138$)

D x 12
(delay unit $\text{♩} = 140 \text{ msec.}$)
6 0/-8.5/-31/0.250

[3]

[1]

[2]

28

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

Assez rapide (♩ = 112), sans rigidité

1 3 2 5 3 1 &

28

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vic.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

Piano 1

1

2

Harpe

1

2

Piano 2

1

2

Vibra.

1

2

Glicksp.

1

2

Cymb.

1

2

6

The image shows a blank musical score for a string quartet. It is organized into two systems, each with two staves. The first system includes Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The second system includes Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The staves are empty, with only the clefs and key signatures visible. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems, each with two staves. The first system includes Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The second system includes Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The staves are empty, with only the clefs and key signatures visible.

[illegible]

29

Fl.

1

pp

p sub.

p sempre respirer alternativement avec fl. 2

2

pp

p sub.

p sempre respirer alternativement avec fl. 1

Hib.

1

pp

mf

2

pp

mf

Cl. si $\flat$

1

pp

mf

2

pp

mf

Cl. b. si $\flat$

1

pp

mf

2

pp

mf

Bssa.

1

pp

mf

2

pp

mf

Cor fa

1

bouché non legato *pp*

ouvert *p*

p sempre respirer alternativement avec cor 2

2

bouché non legato *pp*

ouvert *p*

p sempre respirer alternativement avec cor 2

Trp pt.

1

pp

mf

2

pp

mf

Tbn.

1

pp

mf

2

pp

mf

Tuba

1

pp

mf

2

pp

mf

Assez rapide (♩ = 112), sans rigidité

1 2 3 5 1] & 1

29

Vln.

1

pp

mf

2

pp

mf

3

pp

mf

Alto

1

pp

mf

2

pp

mf

Vic.

1

pp

mf

2

pp

mf

Cb.

1

pp

mf

2

pp

mf

1 & 1

29

Piano 1

pp

mf

sub. a toute force

Harpe

Assez rapide (♩ = 112) assez libre

pp

mf

sub. a toute force

Piano 2

Assez rapide (♩ = 112) assez libre

pp

mf

sub. a toute force

Vibra.

Assez rapide (♩ = 112) assez libre

pp

mf

sub. a toute force

Glcksp.

Assez rapide (♩ = 112) assez libre

pp

mf

sub. a toute force

Cymb.

Assez rapide (♩ = 112) assez libre

pp

mf

sub. a toute force

D x 12

(delay unit ♩ = 135 msec.)

1 0/-8.5/-31/0.250

D x 22

(delay unit ♩ = 115 msec.)

6 0/-8.5/-31/0.250

D x 4

(delay unit ♩ = 120 msec.)

5 0/-8.5/-31/0.250

D x 10

(delay unit ♩ = 125 msec.)

4 0/-8.5/-31/0.250

9

30

Fl. 1 2

Hrb. 1 2

Cl. sib. 1 2

Cl. b. sib. 1 2

Bssn. 1 2

Cor fa. 1 2

Trptt. 1 2

Tbn. 1 2

Tuba 1 2

Assez rapide (♩ = 112)

15

1

&

1

&

30

Vln. 1 2 3

Alto 1 2

Vlc. 1 2

Cb. 1 2

Δ

1

&

1

&

Δ

30

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glocksp.

Cymb.

Rapide, brusque (♩ = 138)

D x 4
(delay unit = 285 msec.)
4 0/-8.5/-31/0.250

Rapide, brusque (♩ = 138)

D x 4
(delay unit = 285 msec.)
6 0/-8.5/-31/0.250

Rapide, brusque (♩ = 138)

D x 4
(delay unit = 285 msec.)
2 0/-8.5/-31/0.250

Assez rapide (♩ = 112)

Rapide, brusque (♩ = 138)

Rapide, brusque (♩ = 138)

D x 4
(delay unit = 285 msec.)
1 0/-8.5/-31/0.250

Rapide, brusque (♩ = 138)

D x 4
(delay unit = 285 msec.)
3 0/-8.5/-31/0.250

30

10

11

12

31

non legato

1

2

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trppt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

Assez rapide (♩ = 112), sans rigidité

158 3 8 1] & 1 1

31

non vibr.

pp

non vibr.

pp entrer imperceptiblement

non vibr.

pp entrer imperceptiblement

1

2

3

Vln.

1

2

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1 & 1 1

31

Assez rapide (♩ = 112), assez libre

Rapide, léger, irrégulier (♩ = 138)

L. v.

Piano 1

Assez rapide (♩ = 112), assez libre

Harpe

Piano 2

Assez rapide (♩ = 112), assez libre

Rapide, léger, irrégulier (♩ = 138)

Vibra.

Glocksp.

Cymb.

31

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J15/33 637

3233

Fl.

1

2

Hib.

1

2

Cl. sib.

1

2

Cl. b. sib.

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa.

1

2

Trppt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

Rapide - Energique (♩ = 126)

38

78

34

78

58

38

24

38

24

38

3233

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

Rapide - Energique (♩ = 126)

38

78

34

78

58

38

24

38

24

38

3233

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glcksp.

Cymb.

only and

34

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib.

Cl. b. sib.

Bssa.

Cor fa.

Trppt.

Tbn.

Tuba.

(♩ = 126)

4

3

4

3

8

2

4

34

Vln.

Alto.

Vlc.

Cb.

non legato à la corde

non legato à la corde

non legato à la corde

à la corde

sim.

sim.

sim.

1

4

3

4

3

8

2

4

34

Piano 1

Libre de la mesure

RM-freq. 1: 73.4 Hz RM-freq. 2: 230.6 Hz

Notch freq.: 77.8 Notch width: 0.9

Reverb. time: 20 sec.

2 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Libre de la mesure

Harpe

RM-freq. 1: 440.0 Hz RM-freq. 2: 1382.3 Hz

Notch freq.: 466.2 Hz Notch width: 0.9

Reverb. time: 20 sec.

4 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Libre de la mesure

Piano 2

RM-freq. 1: 196.0 Hz RM-freq. 2: 615.7 Hz

Notch freq.: 207.7 Hz Notch width: 0.9

Reverb. time: 20 sec.

6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Libre de la mesure

Vibra.

RM-freq. 1: 164.8 Hz RM-freq. 2: 517.7 Hz

Notch freq.: 174.6 Hz Notch width: 0.9

Reverb. time: 20 sec.

5 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Glocksp.

Libre de la mesure

Cymb.

RM-freq. 1: 233.1 Hz RM-freq. 2: 732.3 Hz

Notch freq.: 246.9 Hz Notch width: 0.9

Reverb. time: 20 sec.

1 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

1

2

35

Fl.

1

2

Hob.

1

2

Cl. si b

1

2

Cl. b. si b

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trppt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

2

3

4

4

35

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

3

3

4

4

35

Piano 1

1

2

Harpe

1

2

Piano 2

1

2

Vibra.

1

2

Glicksp.

1

2

Cymb.

1

2

3

4

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib

Cl. b. sib

Bssn.

Cor fa

Trpt.

Tbn.

Tuba

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glicksp.

Cimb.

3 4 3 8 3 4

3 4 3 8 3 4

36

Fl.

1

non stacc.

f

2

Hrb.

1

sostenuto (non legato)

f

2

Cl. sib.

1

f

2

Cl. b. sib.

1

sostenuto (non legato)

f

2

Bssn.

1

f

2

Cor fa.

1

sostenuto (non legato)

f

2

Trpt.

1

sostenuto (non legato)

f

2

Tbn.

1

sostenuto (non legato)

f

2

Tuba

1

(non troppo)

f

2

sostenuto (non legato)

f

3

4

2

4

3

8

3

4

3

8

4

4

36

Vln.

1

f sempre

2

f sempre

3

non stacc. (à la corde)

f

Alto

1

f sempre

2

Vlc.

1

f sempre

2

f sempre

Cb.

1

sostenuto (non legato)

f

2

f sempre

3

4

2

4

3

8

3

4

3

8

4

4

36

Piano 1

Libre

f

RM-freq: 1: 69.3 Hz RM-freq: 2: 217.7 Hz
Notch freq: 110.0 Hz Notch width: 0.9
Reverb: time: 20 sec.

2 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Libre

pos. nat.

f

RM-freq: 1: 246.8 Hz RM-freq: 2: 775.3 Hz
Notch freq: 392.0 Hz Notch width: 0.9
Reverb: time: 20 sec.

4 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Piano 2

Libre

f

RM-freq: 1: 110.0 Hz RM-freq: 2: 345.6 Hz
Notch freq: 174.6 Hz Notch width: 0.9
Reverb: time: 20 sec.

6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Vibra.

Libre

f

RM-freq: 1: 120.8 Hz RM-freq: 2: 410.9 Hz
Notch freq: 207.7 Hz Notch width: 0.9
Reverb: time: 20 sec.

5 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Glocksp.

Cimb.

Libre

f

RM-freq: 1: 82.41 Hz RM-freq: 2: 258.9 Hz
Notch freq: 130.8 Hz Notch width: 0.9
Reverb: time: 20 sec.

1 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

36

5

6

37

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib.

1

2

Cl. b. sib.

1

2

Bssa.

1

2

Cor fa.

1

2

Trpt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

3

8

4

3

8

2

4

3

8

3

4

37

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

3

8

4

3

8

3

4

37

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glicksp.

Cimb.

37

IV

Libre

RM-freq: 1: 523.3 Hz RM-freq: 2: 1613.9 Hz
Notch freq: 329.6 Hz Notch width: 0.9
Reverb: time: 20 sec.

2 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Libre

table

pos. nat.

RM-freq: 1: 523.3 Hz RM-freq: 2: 1613.9 Hz
Notch freq: 329.6 Hz Notch width: 0.9
Reverb: time: 20 sec.

4 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Libre

RM-freq: 1: 523.3 Hz RM-freq: 2: 1613.9 Hz
Notch freq: 329.6 Hz Notch width: 0.9
Reverb: time: 20 sec.

6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Libre

RM-freq: 1: 523.3 Hz RM-freq: 2: 1613.9 Hz
Notch freq: 329.6 Hz Notch width: 0.9
Reverb: time: 20 sec.

5 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Libre

RM-freq: 1: 523.3 Hz RM-freq: 2: 1613.9 Hz
Notch freq: 329.6 Hz Notch width: 0.9
Reverb: time: 20 sec.

1 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

7

8

1 2 1 2 1 2

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib

Cl. b. sib

Bssn.

Cor fa

Trpnt.

Tbn.

Tuba

3 4 3 4 3 4

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

3 4 3 4 3 4

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glicksp.

Cimb.

Flaut.

poco marcato

mf sub.

poco marcato

mf sub.

poco marcato

mf sub.

poco marcato

mf sub.

Flaut.

poco marcato

mf sub.

poco marcato

mf sub.

poco marcato

mf sub.

poco marcato

mf sub.

non legato (à la corde), poco marcato

f

poco marcato

f

poco marcato

f

non stacc. (à la corde)

f

arco non stacc. (à la corde)

f

38

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib.

Cl. b. sib.

Bssa.

Cor fa.

Trptt.

Tbn.

Tuba

3/4 2/4 3/4 2/4 3/8 3/4 2/4 4/4

38

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

3/4 2/4 3/4 2/4 3/4 2/4 4/4

38

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glicksp.

Cimb.

38

9

10

Cor fa

2

1

2

Tptpt.

Flaut.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

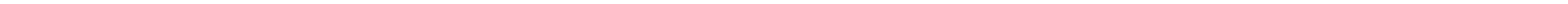
Tuba

Piano 1

The musical score for Piano 1 consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) across seven measures. Measure 39 has a 4/4 time signature. Measures 40 and 41 have a 3/8 time signature. Measure 42 has a 4/4 time signature. Measure 43 has a 3/8 time signature. Measure 44 has a 3/4 time signature. Measure 45 has a 2/4 time signature. Measure 46 has a 3/8 time signature.

Piano 2

Measures 1-8: Piano 2 part, showing whole rests in both staves.

Glocksp. 

39

only and

14

41

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. s.b.

1

2

Cl. b. s.b.

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa.

1

2

Trppt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

3

4

2

3

4

3

4

41

Vln.

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vic.

1

2

Cb.

3

4

2

3

4

3

4

41

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glicksp.

Cimb.

41

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for multiple instruments, including Flutes (Fl.), Horns (Hrb.), Clarinets (Cl. s.b.), Bassoons (Bssn.), Cor Anglais (Cor fa), Trumpets (Trpt.), Trombones (Tbn.), Tuba, Violins (Vin.), Viola (Vlc.), Cello (Cb.), Piano 1, Harpe, Piano 2, Vibraphone (Vibra.), Glockenspiel (Glocksp.), and Cymbals (Cymb.). The score is written in a standard musical notation with staves and notes. A large, semi-transparent watermark "PREVIEW" is overlaid diagonally across the page. The page number "15" is visible in the bottom left corner, and "16" is visible in the bottom right corner. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* and *ff*. There are also some technical specifications for the audio file, such as "RM-freq: 1: 554.4 Hz", "Notch freq.: 349.2 Hz", and "Reverb. time: 20 sec.".

[illegible]

Fl.

Hib.

Cl. si♭

Cl. b. si♭

Bssa.

Cor fa

Trppt.

Tbn.

Tuba

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

Piano I

Harpe

Orgue él.

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

ralentir insensiblement jusqu'à

ralentir insensiblement jusqu'à

Soundfile (modulated by dynamic level of the instrument)

5 -3.8/-13/-18/2.0

2

only and

1
Fl.
Flaut. (si possible)
mp

2
Hrb.
trémolo sur deux doigts
mp

1
Cl. si b
Flaut.
mp

2
Cl. b. si b
trémolo sur deux doigts
mp

1
Bssn.
trémolo sur deux doigts
mp

2
Cor fa
mp

1
Trpét.
mp

2
Tbn.
mp

1
Tuba
mp

1
Vln.
(pos. nat.)
mp

2
sul pont.
mp

3
(sul pont.)
mp

1
Alto
sul pont.
mp

2
pos. nat.
mp

1
Vic.
pos. nat.
mp

2
Cb.
(sul pont.)
mp

Piano I
mp

Harpe

Orgue él.
mp

Vibra.
p

Xylo.
mp

Cymb.
sur le temps
mp

sim.
p

Soundfile (modulated by dynamic level of the instrument)
3 -3.8/-13/-18/2.0
3

Fl.

Hib.

Cl. si^b

Cl. b. si^b

Bssn.

1

2

1

2

1

2

1

2

1

2

trémolo sur deux doigts

Flatt.

Cor fa

Trpt.

Tbn.

Tuba

1

2

1

2

1

2

1

2

ralentir insensiblement

64

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

1

2

3

1

2

1

2

pos. nat.

sul pont.

(sul pont.)

pos. nat.

sul pont.

pos. nat.

ralentir insensiblement

64

Piano I

Harpe

Orgue él.

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

1

2

1

2

1

2

1

2

44

Fl.

1

2

Hib.

1

2

Cl. sib.

1

2

Cl. b. sib.

1

2

Bssa.

1

2

Cor fa.

1

2

Trpt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

Encore plus lent (♩ = 60)

64

44

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

Encore plus lent (♩ = 60)

64

44

Piano I

1

2

Harpe

1

2

Orgue él.

1

2

Vibra.

1

2

Xylo.

1

2

Cymb.

1

2

44

4

ralentir insensiblement

45

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib.

1

2

Cl. b. sib.

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa.

1

2

Trpt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

Flutt.

1

2

Flutt.

1

2

trémolo sur deux doigts

1

2

trémolo sur deux doigts

1

2

Flutt.

1

2

De plus en plus lent (♩ = 56)

7
4

45

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

De plus en plus lent (♩ = 56)

7
4

45

Piano I

1

2

Harpe

1

2

Orgue él.

1

2

Vibra.

1

2

Xylo.

1

2

Cymb.

1

2

1
Fl.

2

1
Hhb.

2

1
Cl. si b.

2

1
Cl. b. si b.

2

1
Bssn.

2

1
Cor fa.

2

1
Trpt.

2

1
Tbn.

2

Tuba

1
Vin.

2

3

1
Alto

2

1
Vlc.

2

Cb.

Piano 1

Harpe

Orgue él.

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

This musical score is for the brass section of the piece 'The Rose Tree'. It includes parts for four instruments: Cor fa (Cornet in F), Trpzt. (Trumpet in B-flat), Tbn. (Tenor Trombone), and Tuba. The score is written for a full band, with each instrument having a first and second part. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into measures, with dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) indicating the volume. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and articulation marks. The score is presented in a standard musical notation format, with the instrument names and part numbers (1, 2) clearly labeled on the left side of the staves.

ralentir insensiblement jusqu'à

84

This image shows a page from a musical score, specifically the Violins, Alti, Violas, and Cellos section. The score is written for four staves, each with a double bar line at the end. The staves are labeled on the left as 'Vln. 1', 'Vln. 2', 'Alto', and 'Cello'. The music is in 2/4 time and features a variety of notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *ffz* (fortissimo crescendo). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and there are repeat signs and first/second endings indicated. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a printed musical score.

ralentir insensiblement jusqu'à

84

Piano I

Harpe

Orgue él.

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

Soundfile (modulated by dynamic level of the instrument)

4 -3.8/-13/-18/2.0

46

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib.

Cl. b. sib.

Bssn.

Cor fa.

Trppt.

Tbn.

Tuba

Très lent (♩ = 52)

8/4

46

Vin.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

Très lent (♩ = 52)

8/4

46

Piano I

Harpe

Orgue él.

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

Fl. 1 2

Hrb. 1 2

Cl. si b 1 2

Cl. b. si b 1 2

Bssn. 1 2

Cor fa 1 2

Trpt. 1 2

Tbn. 1 2

Tuba

Vln. 1 2 3

Alto 1 2

Vic. 1 2

Cb.

Piano I

Harpe

Orgue él.

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

1
Fl.

2

1
Hrb.

2

1
Cl. sib.

2

1
Cl. b. sib.

2

1
Bssn.

2

1
Cor fa.

2

1
Trpt.

2

1
Tbn.

2

Tuba

1
Vin.

2

3

1
Alto

2

1
Vic.

2

Cb.

Piano I

Harpe

Orgue él.

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

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47

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssa.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trptt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

(bouché)

pp

(sourd.)

fff

$\rightarrow$

pp

tenir aussi longtemps que possible, mais ne pas reprendre le son, une fois le souffle épuisé

pp

respirer si nécessaire, sans que cela se remarque

(sourd. harmon.)

pp

(sourd.)

fff

$\rightarrow$

pp

tenir aussi longtemps que possible, mais ne pas reprendre le son, une fois le souffle épuisé

pp

respirer si nécessaire, sans que cela se remarque

Très long

Beaucoup plus court

2

1

47

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

sempre sul pont.

fff

$\rightarrow$

p

sempre sul pont.

fff

$\rightarrow$

p

sempre sul pont.

fff

$\rightarrow$

p

sempre sul pont.

fff

$\rightarrow$

p

sempre sul pont.

fff

$\rightarrow$

p

sempre sul pont.

fff

$\rightarrow$

p

sempre sul pont.

fff

$\rightarrow$

p

sempre sul pont.

fff

$\rightarrow$

p

Très long

Beaucoup plus court

2

1

47

Piano I

mf

ff

ff

Harpe

mf

ff

mf

ff

table

pos. nit.

table

Orgue él.

pp

pp

sempre

ff

pp

Vibra.

mf

ff

mf

ff

ff

mf

ff

Xylo.

mf

ff

mf

ff

Cymb.

mf

ff

mf

ff

ff

mf

ff

Circuit A

(delay unit = 130 msec.)

8300 msec.

3

5

-1/-8.5/-18/2.0

6

1

Lent (♩ = 52 - 56)
 $\frac{3}{4}$

48

Fl.

Hib.

Cl. si♭

Cl. b. si♭

Bssn.

Cor fa

Trpt.

Tbn.

Tuba

[illegible]

1

48

Piano I

Rapide (♩ = 132-138)
sempre staccatissimo

Harpe

Rapide (♩ = 132-138)

L. v.

L. v. jusqu'à extinction

Circuit B
(delay unit = 182 msec.)

5 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Orgue él.

Vibra.

Rapide (♩ = 132-138)
sempre staccatissimo

Xylo.

Rapide (♩ = 132-138)

Circuit A
(delay unit = 152 msec.)

8300 msec.
2 4 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Cymb.

Rapide (♩ = 132-138)
sempre staccatissimo

48

4

49

Fl.

Htb.

Cl. si $\flat$

Cl. b. si $\flat$

Bssn.

Cor fa

Trpt.

Tbn.

Tuba

Vla.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

Piano I

Rapide ($\text{♩} = 132-138$)
sempre staccatissimo

Harpe

L.v.
jusqu'à l'extinction

Circuit C
(delay unit = 173 msec.)
8300 msec.
1 5 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Orgue él.

Vibra.

Xylo.

Circuit B
(delay unit = 173 msec.)
3 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Cymb.

Rapide ($\text{♩} = 132-138$)
sempre staccatissimo

49

Circuit A
(delay unit = 162 msec.)
8300 msec.
2 6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

(5)

1 2

Fl.

1 2

Hrb.

1 2

Cl. sib

1 2

Cl. b. sib

1 2

Bssn.

1 2

Cor fa

1 2

Trppt.

1 2

Tbn.

1 2

Tuba

Lent (♩ = 52 - 56)

4 4 3 1

1 2 3

Vln.

1 2

Alto

1 2

Vlc.

1 2

Ch.

Piano I

Harpe

Orgue él.

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

6

50

FL.

Hrb.

Cl. sib

Cl. b. sib

Bsn.

Cor fa

Trpt.

Tbn.

Tuba

mf > *pp* tenir aussi longtemps que possible, mais ne pas reprendre le son, une fois le souffle épuisé

pp respirer si nécessaire, sans que cela se remarque

mf > *pp* tenir aussi longtemps que possible, mais ne pas reprendre le son, une fois le souffle épuisé

The image shows the first system of a musical score for 'The Four Seasons' by Vivaldi. The score is for Violins 1, 2, and 3, Alto, Viola, and Cello. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo/mood is marked 'Allegro'. The score begins with a large number '1' in the top left corner. The first measure of each part is marked with a box containing the number '50'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'ff'. The score is written on a grand staff with five staves. The first staff is for Violin 1, the second for Violin 2, the third for Violin 3, the fourth for Alto, the fifth for Viola, and the sixth for Cello. The score is for the first movement, 'Spring', and the first measure is marked with a box containing the number '50'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'ff'. The score is written on a grand staff with five staves. The first staff is for Violin 1, the second for Violin 2, the third for Violin 3, the fourth for Alto, the fifth for Viola, and the sixth for Cello.

1

50

Piano I

Rapide ($\text{♩} = 132-138$)
sempre staccatissimo

Harpe

Rapide ($\text{♩} = 132-138$)
table pos. nat. l. v. p

Circuit C
(delay unit = 162 msec.)
8300 msec.
2 5 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Orgue él.

Vibra.

Rapide ($\text{♩} = 132-138$)
sempre staccatissimo

Circuit A
(delay unit = 173 msec.)
8300 msec.
4 6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Xylo.

Rapide ($\text{♩} = 132-138$)

Circuit C
(delay unit = 162 msec.)
8300 msec.
2 5 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Cymb.

Rapide ($\text{♩} = 132-138$)

50

sempre (sans relever)

Circuit B
(delay unit = 162 msec.)
1 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

7

(tenir la Péd. jusqu'à la fin de la section.)

1 2

Fl.

1 2

Hrb.

1 2

Cl. sib

1 2

Cl. b. sib

1 2

Bssn.

1 2

Cor fa

1 2

Trptt.

1 2

Tbn.

1 2

Tuba

Lent (♩ = 52 - 56)

5 4 4 2 4

1 2 3

Vln.

1 2

Alto

1 2

Vlc.

1 2

Cb.

Piano 1

Harpe

Orgue él.

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

51

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssa.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpqt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

pp respirer si nccssaire, sans que cela se remarque

mp > pp tenir aussi longtemps que possible, mais ne pas reprendre le son, une fois le souffle epuis

mp > pp tenir aussi longtemps que possible, mais ne pas reprendre le son, une fois le souffle epuis

1

51

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

mp > pp

mp > pp

mp > pp

mp > pp

mp > pp

mp > pp

1

51

Piano I

Rapide (d = 132-138)
sempre staccatissimo

Circuit A
(delay unit = 182 msec.)
8300 msec.
1 3 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Harpe

Rapide (d = 132-138)

Circuit C
(delay unit = 152 msec.)
8300 msec.
2 6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Orgue el.

mp > pp

Vibra.

Rapide (d = 132-138)

Circuit B
(delay unit = 152 msec.)
5 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Xylo.

Rapide (d = 132-138)

Circuit C
(delay unit = 152 msec.)
8300 msec.
2 6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Cymb.

Rapide (d = 132-138)

Circuit C
(delay unit = 152 msec.)
8300 msec.
2 6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

51

Circuit C
(delay unit = 152 msec.)
8300 msec.
2 6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

9

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J15/33 637

1 Fl.

2

1 Hrb.

2

1 Cl. sib

2

1 Cl. b. sib

2

1 Bssa.

2

1 Cor fa

2

1 Trpnt.

2

1 Tbn.

2

Tuba

Lent (♩ = 52 - 56)

6 5 4 2

1 Vln.

2

3

1 Alto

2

1 Vlc.

2

Cb.

Piano 1

Harpe

Orgue él.

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

52

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssa.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trppt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

p $\Rightarrow$ pp tenir aussi longtemps que possible, mais ne pas reprendre le son, une fois le souffle épuisé

1

52

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

p $\Rightarrow$ pp

1

52

Piano I

Rapide (♩ = 132-138)

p $\Rightarrow$ pp $\Rightarrow$ mp $\Rightarrow$ f

Circuit B
(delay unit = 130 msec.)
2 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Harpe

Rapide (♩ = 132-138)

p $\Rightarrow$ pp $\Rightarrow$ mp $\Rightarrow$ f

Circuit C
(delay unit = 130 msec.)
8300 msec.
1,6 3,4 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Orgue él.

Rapide (♩ = 132-138)

p $\Rightarrow$ pp $\Rightarrow$ mp $\Rightarrow$ f

Vibra.

Rapide (♩ = 132-138)

p $\Rightarrow$ pp $\Rightarrow$ mp $\Rightarrow$ f

Circuit C
(delay unit = 130 msec.)
8300 msec.
1,6 3,4 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Xylo.

Rapide (♩ = 132-138)

p $\Rightarrow$ pp $\Rightarrow$ mp $\Rightarrow$ f

Cymb.

Rapide (♩ = 132-138)

p $\Rightarrow$ pp $\Rightarrow$ mp $\Rightarrow$ f

52

Circuit C
(delay unit = 130 msec.)
8300 msec.
1,6 3,4 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

11

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J15/33 637



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5

[illegible]

[B] Rapide (♩ = 120 - 132)

1 **3** **4** **2**

4

⑥

54

Pt. Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib.

Cl. b. sib.

Bssu.

Cor fa.

Trppt.

Tbn.

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

54

D x 4 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

II: 2 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

marcellato, staccato

D x 2 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

II: 4 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

marcellato, staccato

D x 4 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

II: 6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef

marcellato, staccato

D x 3 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

II: 5 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef

marcellato

D x 4 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

II: 3 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef

marcellato, staccato

D x 3 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

II: 1 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

I

only and

1

Pt. Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. si♭

Cl. b. si♭

Bssn.

Cor fa

Trpnt.

Tbn.

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)

1

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

D x 6 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

2 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

D x 5 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

4 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

D x 6 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

D x 5 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

5 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

D x 6 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

3 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

D x 5 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

1 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

3

1
Pt. Fl.

2

1
Htb.

2

1
Cl. si♭

2

Cl. b. si♭

1
Bsn.

2

1
Cor fa

2

1
Trpt.

2

1
Tbn.

2

Tuba

1
Vln.

2

3

1
Alto

2

1
Vlc.

2

Cb.

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

répéter ad lib., attendre le signe du chef
(accents ad lib., *mf-ff*)

ad lib.

répéter ad lib., attendre le signe du chef
(accents ad lib., *mf-ff*)

répéter ad lib., attendre le signe du chef
(accents ad lib., *mf-ff*)

ad lib.

répéter ad lib., attendre le signe du chef
(accents ad lib., *mf-ff*)

ad lib.

répéter ad lib., attendre le signe du chef
(accents ad lib., *mf-ff*)

ad lib.

répéter ad lib., attendre le signe du chef
(accents ad lib., *mf-ff*)

ad lib.

57

Pt. Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. si^b

1

2

Cl. b. si^b

1

2

Bsn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpét.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1 [2 battues] (108-112) 2 [2 battues] 3 [3 battues] 1¹³/₄

57

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1 [2 battues] (108-112) 2 [2 battues] 3 [3 battues] 1

57

Piano 1

avec le chef

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

D x 8 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

2 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Harpe

sub. *f* (accents ad lib., *f-fff*)

sub. *mf* (accents ad lib., *mf-ff*)

D x 7 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

4 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Piano 2

sub. *mf* (accents ad lib., *mf-ff*)

D x 7 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Vibra.

avec le chef

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

D x 7 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

5 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Xylo.

sub. *f* (accents ad lib., *f-fff*)

sub. *mf* (accents ad lib., *mf-ff*)

D x 8 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

3 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Cymb.

sub. *f* (accents ad lib., *f-fff*)

sub. *mf* (accents ad lib., *mf-ff*)

57

D x 7 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

1 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

4

5

58

Pt. Fl.

1

2

Hib.

1

2

Cl. si $\flat$

1

2

Cl. b. si $\flat$

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpét.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1 [2 battues (112-120)] 2 [2 battues] 3 [3 battues] 16

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)

58

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1 [2 battues (112-120)] 2 [2 battues] 3 [3 battues] 1

58

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

58

only and

1

Pt. Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib.

1

2

Cl. b. sib.

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)

1

15

4

Vln.

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

Piano 1

sub *p* (accents ad lib., *mf-ff*)

Harpe

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

Piano 2

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

Vibra.

sub *p* (accents ad lib., *mf-ff*)

Xylo.

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

Cymb.

répéter ad lib., attendre le signe du chef (accents ad lib., *mf-ff*)

ad lib.

1
Pt. Fl.

2

1
Hrb.

2

1
Cl. si♭

2

Cl. b. si♭

1
Bssn.

2

1
Cor fa

2

1
Trpét.

2

1
Tbn.

2

Tuba

1
Vln.

2

3

1
Alto

2

1
Vlc.

2

Cb.

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

*répéter ad lib., attendre le signe du chef
(accents ad lib., mf, ff)*

ad lib.

*répéter ad lib., attendre le signe du chef
(accents ad lib., mf, ff)*

60

1 Pt. Fl.

2

1 Hrb.

2

1 Cl. si $\flat$

2

1 Cl. b. si $\flat$

2

1 Bssa.

2

1 Cor fa

2

1 Trptt.

2

1 Tbn.

2

Tuba

1 [2 battues (66)]

2 [2 battues (60)]

3 [2 battues]

4 [4 battues]

60

1 Vln.

2

3

1 Alto

2

1 Vlc.

2

Cb.

1 [2 battues (66)]

2 [2 battues (60)]

3 [2 battues]

4 [4 battues]

60

Piano 1

avec le chef

Harpe

Piano 2

avec le chef

loco

Vibra.

sub. *f* (accents ad lib. *f-fff*)

Xylo.

Cymb.

sub. *f* (accents ad lib. *f-fff*)

60

6

7

61

Pt. Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib.

Cl. b. sib.

Bssa.

Cor fa.

Trpt.

Tbn.

Tuba

1 [2 battues (66)] 2 [2 battues] 3 [2 battues (60)] 4 [4 battues (62)]

61

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

1 [2 battues (66)] 2 [2 battues] 3 [2 battues (60)] 4 [4 battues (62)]

61

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

61

1
Pt. Fl.

2

1
Hib.

2

1
Cl. sib

2

Cl. b. sib

1
Bssn.

2

1
Cor fa

2

1
Trpt.

2

1
Tbn.

2

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)

1
16
4

1
Vln.

2

3

1
Alto

2

1
Vlc.

2

Cb.

1
Piano 1

2

Harpe

1
Piano 2

2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

Cymb.

[illegible]

1 [2 battues (66)]
2 [2 battues (60)]
3 [2 battues]
4 [4 battues]

62

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

62

1 2

Pt. Fl.

1 2

Hrb.

1 2

Cl. sib

1 2

Cl. b. sib

1 2

Bssn.

1 2

Cor fa

1 2

Trppt.

1 2

Tbn.

1 2

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)

1 13 4

1 2 3

Vln.

1 2 3

Alto

1 2

Vlc.

1 2

Cb.

1

Piano 1

sub **p** (accents mf-ff)

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

Harpe

Piano 2

sub **p** (accents mf-ff)

Vibra.

sub **p** (accents mf-ff)

Xylo.

sub **p** (accents mf-ff)

Cymb.

sub **p** (accents mf-ff)

63

Pt. Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib.

Cl. b. sib.

Bssn.

Cor fa.

Trpt.

Tbn.

Tuba

1 [2 battues (66)]

2 [2 battues (60)]

3 [2 battues]

4 [4 battues]

63

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

1 [2 battues (66)]

2 [2 battues (60)]

3 [2 battues]

4 [4 battues]

63

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

63

1

Pt. Fl.

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. si b

1

2

Cl. b. si b

1

2

Bssu.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpt.

1

2

Flut.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)

1

18

4

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

(pizz.) L. v.

(pizz.) L. v.

L. v.

L. v.

Piano 1

sub. p (accents mf-ff)

Harpe

sub. p (accents mf-ff)

Piano 2

sub. p (accents mf-ff)

Vibra.

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

répéter ad lib., attendre le signe du chef (accents ad lib., mf-ff)

ad lib.

Xylo.

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

répéter ad lib., attendre le signe du chef (accents ad lib., mf-ff)

Cymb.

sub. p (accents mf-ff)

1. Pt. Fl. 2. Hrb. 1. Cl. sib. 2. Cl. b. sib. 1. Bssn. 2. Cor fa. 1. Trppt. 2. Tbn. 1. Tuba

4 [3 battues] 5 [5 battues]

1. Vln. 2. 3. Alto 1. 2. Vlc. 1. 2. Cb.

4 [3 battues] 5 [5 battues]

Piano 1 Harpe Piano 2 Vibra. Xylo. Cymb.

1
Pt. Fl. *prendre Grande Flûte*

2
prendre Grande Flûte

1
Hrb.

2

1
Cl. sib

2

Cl. b. sib

1
Bssa.

2

1
Cor fa *ouvert* *staccatissimo*

2

1
Trpt.

2

1
Tbn. *Flatt*

2

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)
1
17
4

1
Vln.

2

3

1
Alto

2

1
Vlc.

2

Cb.

1
Rapide (♩ = 120-132) *indépendamment du chef, non synchrone*

Piano 1

D x 10 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

2 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Harpe

D x 12 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

4 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Piano 2

D x 13 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Vibra.

D x 11 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

5 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Xylo.

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) *indépendamment du chef, non synchrone*

D x 11 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

3 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

Cymb.

D x 12 (delay unit = 120 msec.) 6000 msec.

1 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

9

65

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. si b

1

2

Cl. b. si b

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpét.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1 [3 battues (58-60)]

2 [3 battues]

3 [3 battues]

65

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1 [3 battues (58-60)]

2 [3 battues]

3 [3 battues]

65

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

65

1 Fl. 2 Fl.

1 Hrb. 2 Hrb.

1 Cl. si 2 Cl. si

1 Cl. b. si 2 Cl. b. si

1 Bssn. 2 Bssn.

1 Cor fa 2 Cor fa

1 Trppt. 2 Trppt.

1 Tbn. 2 Tbn.

1 Tuba 2 Tuba

4 [3 battues] 5 [5 battues]

1 Vln. 2 Vln. 3 Vln.

1 Aho 2 Aho

1 Vlc. 2 Vlc.

1 Cb. 2 Cb.

4 [3 battues] 5 [5 battues]

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

1 2

Fl.

1 2

Hib.

1 2

Cl. sib

1 2

Cl. b. sib

1 2

Bss.

1 2

Cor fa

1 2

Trpt.

1 2

Tbn.

1 2

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120 -132)

1 19 4

Vln.

1 2 3

Alto

1 2

Vlc.

1 2

Cb.

1

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

only and

Fl. 1 2

Hrb. 1 2

Cl. si b 1 2

Cl. b. sib 1 2

Bssn. 1 2

Cor fa 1 2

Trppt. 1 2

Tbn. 1 2

Tuba 1 2

4 [3 battues] 5 [5 battues]

Vln. 1 2 3

Alto 1 2

Vlc. 1 2

Cb. 1 2

4 [3 battues] 5 [5 battues]

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

1

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib.

Cl. b. sib.

Bssn.

Cor fa.

Trpt.

Tbn.

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)

1

Vla.

3

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

67

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssa.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

1 [3 battues (58-60)]

2 [3 battues]

3 [3 battues]

67

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

1 [3 battues (58-60)]

2 [3 battues]

3 [3 battues]

67

Piano 1

sub. f (accents f-fff)

Harpe

avec le chef

Piano 2

sub. f (accents f-fff)

Vibra.

sub. f (accents f-fff)

Xylo.

sub. f (accents f-fff)

Cymb.

répéter ad lib., attendre le signe du chef (accents f-fff)

ad lib.

Fl. 1 2

Hrb. 1 2

Cl. sib. 1 2

Cl. b. sib. 1 2

Bssa. 1 2

Cor fa. 1 2

Trppt. 1 2

Tbn. 1 2

Tuba 1 2

4 [3 battues]

5 [5 battues]

staccatissimo

staccatissimo

Vln. 1 2 3

Alto 1 2

Vlc. 1 2

Cb. 1 2

4 [3 battues]

5 [5 battues]

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib.

Cl. b. sib.

Bss.

Cor fa

Trpnt.

Tbn.

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)

1 20/4

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

68

prendre Petite Flûte

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trppt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

3

[3 battues (58-60)]

2

[3 battues]

3

[3 battues]

68

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

3

[3 battues (58-60)]

2

[3 battues]

3

[3 battues]

68

Piano 1

sub. f (accents f-fff)

Harpe

attendre le signe du chef

Piano 2

avec le chef

Vibra.

sub. f (accents f-fff)

Xylo.

sub. f (accents f-fff)

Cymb.

sub. f (accents f-fff)

68

only and

prendre Grande Flûte

1

prendre Grande Flûte

2

Hib.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssu.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpt.

1

2

Flutt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)

1

22

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

Piano 1

répéter ad lib., attendre le signe du chef
(accents mf-ff)

Harpe

sub p (accents mf-ff)

Piano 2

Rapide (♩ = 120-132) indépendamment du chef, non synchrone

Vibra.

sub p (accents mf-ff)

Xylo.

sub p (accents mf-ff)

Cymb.

sub p (accents mf-ff)

[illegible]

1

(Assez long, le temps de *crescendo* pour les solistes)

1

69

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

69

[illegible]

Tempo des grands groupes précédents

2

3

4

70

Fl. 1

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vln. 3

Alto

2

Vic.

1

2

Cb.

71

72

Tempo des grands groupes précédents

2

3

4

70

Piano 1

sub. *ppp*

moduler la Péd. suivant les liaisons

Harpe

sub. *ppp*

Piano 2

sub. *ppp*

moduler la Péd. suivant les liaisons

Vibra.

sub. *ppp*

moduler la Péd. suivant les liaisons

Xylo.

sub. *ppp*

Cymb.

sub. *ppp*

moduler la Péd. suivant les liaisons

70

1. Fl. Flaut. *f* *pp*

2. Fl. Flaut. *f* *pp*

1. Hrb. *f* *pp*

2. Hrb. *f* *pp*

1. Cl. sib. *f* *pp*

2. Cl. b. sib. *f* *pp*

1. Bssn. *f* *p*

2. Bssn. *f* *pp*

1. Cor fa. *f* *p*

2. Cor fa. *f* *p*

1. Trpt. *f* *pp*

2. Trpt. *f* *pp*

1. Tbn. *f* *p*

2. Tbn. *f* *p*

1. Tuba *f* *p*

2. Tuba *f* *p*

1. Vln. *f* *pp*

2. Vln. *f* *pp*

3. Vln. *f* *pp*

1. Alto *f* *pp*

2. Alto *f* *pp*

1. Vlc. *f* *p*

2. Vlc. *f* *p*

1. Cb. *f* *p*

2. Cb. *f* *p*

5 6 3 4

1. Piano 1 *f* *pp*

2. Piano 1 *f* *pp*

1. Harpe *f* *pp*

2. Harpe *f* *pp*

1. Piano 2 *f* *pp*

2. Piano 2 *f* *pp*

1. Vibra. *f* *pp*

2. Vibra. *f* *pp*

1. Xylo. *f* *pp*

2. Xylo. *f* *pp*

1. Cymb. *f* *pp*

2. Cymb. *f* *pp*

71

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bsn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trptt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)

3
4

71

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

71

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

71

10

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib

Cl. b. sib

Bssn.

Cor fa

Trppt.

Tbn.

Tuba

This section of the score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Horns (Hrb.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. sib), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. b. sib), Bassoon (Bssn.), Cor Anglais (Cor fa), Trumpets (Trppt.), Trombones (Tbn.), and Tuba. The music is written in 2/4 time and features a variety of dynamic markings such as *pp*, *ff*, *mf*, *pp sub.*, and *ff sub.*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)

2

3

4

Vln.

Alto

Vic.

Cb.

This section of the score includes parts for Violins (Vln.), Alto, Viola (Vic.), and Cello (Cb.). The music is written in 2/4 time and features a variety of dynamic markings such as *pp*, *ff*, *mf*, *pp sub.*, and *ff sub.*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

2

1

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

This section of the score includes parts for Piano 1, Harp (Harpe), Piano 2, Vibraphone (Vibra.), Xylophone (Xylo.), and Cymbals (Cymb.). The music is written in 2/4 time and features a variety of dynamic markings such as *mf*, *ppp*, and *ppp sub.*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

72

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib.

1

2

Cl. b. sib.

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa.

1

2

Trpnt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120-132)

2

34

316

34

516

54

316

24

72

Vin.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

2

3

I (sur le temps)

II (pas synchrone avec les battues)

III (sim.)

72

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

only and

only and

only and

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bsn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

Piano 1

1

Harpe

1

Piano 2

1

Vibra.

1

Xylo.

1

Cymb.

1

7

3

1

suivre Piano 2

1

Libre Solo

(♩ = 120 - 132)

sim.

rall.

1100 msec.

-1/-8.5/-18/2.0

6500 msec.

7

8

9

UE 33 637

74

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Fl.

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Hrb.

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Cl. sib.

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Cl. b. sib.

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Bssn.

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Cor fa.

2

Trpt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120 - 132)

2

3

4

3

4

2

74

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Vln.

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

3

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Alto

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Vlc.

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Cb.

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

arco

pp

2

74

1

Piano I

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Harpe

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Piano 2

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Vibra.

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Xylo.

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

1

Cymb.

2

sub. ***ff***

marcato 7

sub. ***ff***

75

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib.

1

2

Cl. b. sib.

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa.

1

2

Trppt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

Rapide (♩ = 120 - 132)

4 3 3 4 5 3 3 2

75

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

I II III IV 2

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

76

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trptt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

Libre, sans trainer, bondissant (les valeurs, quand elles sont écrites, ne le sont qu'à titre indicatif)

1 21 2 1 & 21 2 & 1 & 1 & 21 2

76

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

Libre, sans trainer, bondissant (les valeurs, quand elles sont écrites, ne le sont qu'à titre indicatif)

1

76

Piano 1

1

2

Harpe

1

2

Piano 2

1

2

Vibra.

1

2

Xylo.

1

2

Cymb.

1

2

76

77

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib.

Cl. b. sib.

Bssn.

Cor fa.

Trpt.

Tbn.

Tuba

1 21 2 41 2 3 4 31 2 3 1 2 3 41 2 3 4 21 2 &

77

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Ch.

1 1 1 &

77

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

77

Piano 1

78

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trppt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

1

21

2

31

2

& 3

21

2

78

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

1

78

Piano 1

1

2

Harpe

1

2

Piano 2

1

2

Vibra.

1

2

Xylo.

1

2

Cymb.

1

2

78

only and

Fl.

Hbb.

Cl. sib.

Cl. b. sib.

Bssa.

Cor fa.

Trppt.

Tbn.

Tuba

21 2 & 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 31 2 3 1 2 3 2 4

Vln.

3

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

2

80

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib.

Cl. b. sib.

Bssn.

Cor fa.

Trpt.

Tbn.

Tuba.

Très libre

41 2 & 3 & 4

Plus strict

1 2 3 4 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

80

Vln.

Alto.

Vlc.

Cb.

Très libre

41 2 & 3 & 4 1

80

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

SIR MIDI: 75

SIR MIDI: 67

SIR MIDI: 66

SIR MIDI: 75

PT + IR (10 sec.)

6 -4/-13/-18/2.0

PT + IR (10 sec.)

6 -4/-13/-18/2.0

D x 6 + FS + IR (10 sec.)

10 000 msec.

R 1-6 -14/-21.5/-18/2.0

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

80

1

2

3

4

5

⑧

82

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trppt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

1 1 2¹ 2 & 1 1 2¹ 2 &

82

Vln.

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

1 1 2¹ 2 & 1 1 2¹ 2 &

82

Piano 1

1

2

Harpe

1

2

Piano 2

Rapide (♩ = 176 - 184)

marcé

SIR MIDI: 83

PT + IR (10 sec.)

6 -4/-13/-18/2.0

D x 6 + FS + IR (10 sec.)

10 000 msec.

R 1-6 -14/-21.5/-18/2.0

SIR MIDI: 85

PT + IR (10 sec.)

6 -4/-13/-18/2.0

D x 6 + FS + IR (10 sec.)

10 000 msec.

R 1-6 -14/-21.5/-18/2.0

Vibra.

p

f

Xylo.

p

f

Cymb.

1

2

83

Rapide (♩ = 176 - 184)
non legato, louré

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. si♭

1

2

Cl. b. si♭

1

2

Bssa.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

14

21 2

15 16

21 2

17 16

2

21 2

Vin.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

21 2

21 2

1

21

2

1 2

83

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

83

[84]

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib

Cl. b. sib

Bssn.

Cor fa

Trptt.

Tbn.

Tuba

1 suivre le ralenti des solistes & 1 1⁵/₆ 15 13 &

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

SIR MIDI: 75

PT + IR (10 sec.)

6 -4/-13-18/2.0

D x 6 + FS + IR (10 sec.)

10 000 msec.

R 1-6 -14/-21.5/-18/2.0

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

[84]

12 13

85

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. si♭

Cl. b. si♭

Bsn.

Cor fa

Trppt.

Tbn.

Tuba

21 2 1 2 31 2 3 1 2 3 1 &

85

Vln.

Alto

Vcl.

Cb.

21 2 1 & 31 2 3 21 2 &

85

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

85

This musical score page contains measures 85 through 88. It is a full orchestral score with multiple staves for each instrument family. The woodwinds (Flute, Horn, Clarinet, Bassoon) and brass (Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Cor Anglais) sections have complex melodic and harmonic parts. The strings (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabasso) provide a rich harmonic foundation. The percussion section includes Piano 1, Harp, Piano 2, Vibraphone, Xylophone, and Cymbals. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (p, f, mf, pp), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions like 'marcato sempre'. A large, faint watermark 'PRELUS' is visible across the page.

86

86

86

86

2 5

2 5

[illegible]*suivre le rubato des solistes*

Assez rapide (♩ = 132 - 144) - **Tempo très souple** (*en s'accordant aux petites notes*)

[illegible]

87

I

II

III

IV

Piano I

Harpe

Piano 2

ralentir très peu accél. (court)

Vibra.

ralentir très peu accél. (court)

Xylo.

ralentir très peu accél. (court)

Cymb.

87

[88]

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. sib

Cl. b. sib

Bssn.

Cor fa

Trptt.

Tbn.

Tuba

suivre l'accél. des solistes

1

Assez rapide ($\text{♩} = 132 - 144$)

2

5

16

3

8

4

8

ralentir.

[88]

Vln.

Alto

Vic.

Cb.

1

I

II

III

Piano I

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

[88]

Fl. 1 2

Hrb. 1 2

Cl. sib. 1 2

Cl. b. sib. 1 2

Bssn. 1 2

Cor fa. 1 2

Trpt. 1 2

Tbn. 1 2

Tuba

Un peu moins rapide et plus flexible (♩ = 112 - 116) *ralentir*

3 3 3

16 8

Vln. 1 2 3

Alto 1 2

Vlc. 1 2

Cb.

IV V VI VII

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

89

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trpt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

Modéré, encore plus flexible (♩ = 84)

2 5 3
8 16 8

89

Vin.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vic.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

I II III IV

89

Piano 1

1

2

Harpe

1

2

Piano 2

1

2

Vibra.

1

2

Xylo.

1

2

Cymb.

1

2

89

90

Instrumentation and Part Details:

- Fl.** (Flute): Measures 89-92. Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *f*.
- Hrb.** (Horn): Measures 89-92. Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *f*.
- Cl. sib.** (Clarinet in B-flat): Measures 89-92. Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *f*.
- Cl. b. sib.** (Clarinet in B-flat): Measures 89-92. Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *f*.
- Bssn.** (Bassoon): Measures 89-92. Dynamics: *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *f*.
- Cor fa.** (Cor Anglais): Measures 89-92. Dynamics: *pp*, *f*, *mf*, *pp*, *mf*, *pp*.
- Trpt.** (Trumpet): Measures 89-92. Dynamics: *pp*, *f*, *mf*, *pp*, *mf*, *pp*.
- Tbn.** (Trombone): Measures 89-92. Dynamics: *pp*, *f*, *mf*, *pp*, *mf*, *pp*.
- Tuba**: Measures 89-92. Dynamics: *pp*, *f*, *mf*, *pp*, *mf*, *pp*.

Measure 90: The woodwinds and strings play a complex rhythmic pattern. The brass section (Cor Anglais, Trumpets, Trombones, and Tuba) plays a sustained note with a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo).

Measure 91: The woodwinds and strings continue their pattern. The brass section plays a sustained note with a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo).

Measure 92: The woodwinds and strings continue their pattern. The brass section plays a sustained note with a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo).

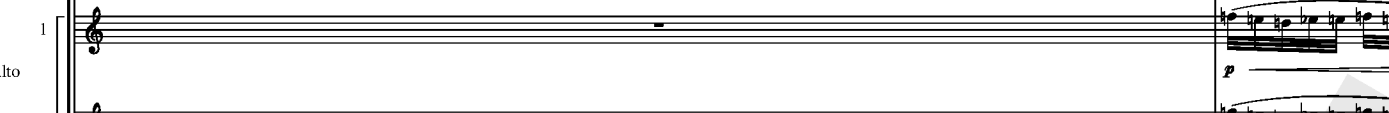
1	<i>suivre le ralenti des solistes</i>	2	3	5	3 16
---	---------------------------------------	---	---	---	---------

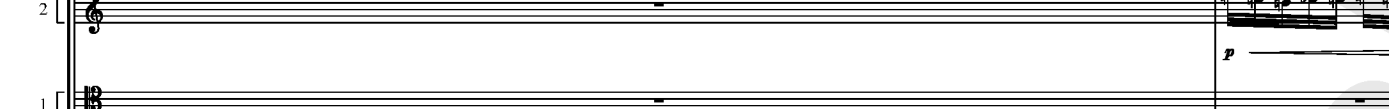
90

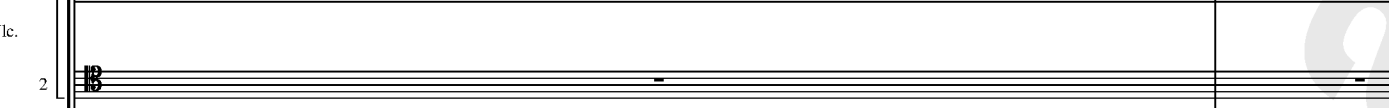
1. 

2. 

3. 

1. 

2. 

1. 

2. 

Cb. 

1 2 3 5 3₁₆

90

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

p *mf* *p*

un peu ralenti *plus long* Δ

L.V.

SIR MIDI: 70

PT + IR (10 sec.)

6 -4/-13/-18/2.0

D x 6 + FS + IR (10 sec.)

10 000 msec.

R 1-6 -14/-21.5/-18/2.0

Vibra.

un peu ralenti plus long

p *mf* *p*

l.v.

Xylo.

un peu ralenti. plus long

p *mf* *p*

Cymb.

17

91

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. si♭

1

2

Cl. b. si♭

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trptt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

Modéré (♩ = 112)

31651671651631638516

91

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

Modéré (♩ = 112)

31651671651631638516

91

Piano 2

1

2

Vibra.

1

2

Xylo.

1

2

Cymb.

1

2

1

2

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J15/33 637

92

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. si♭

Cl. b. si♭

Basn.

Cor fa

Trpt.

Tbn.

Tuba

5/16 2/8 5/16 2/8 3/8 5/16 3/16 9/16

92

Vln.

Alto

Vlc.

Cb.

5/16 2/8 5/16 2/8 3/8 5/16 3/16 9/16

92

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

3 4

93

Fl.

1

f

mf

p

$pp < >$

f sub.

mp

$pp < >$

f sub.

$pp < >$

2

f

mf

p

$pp < >$

f sub.

mp

$pp < >$

f sub.

$pp < >$

Hrb.

1

f

mf

p

$pp < >$

f

mp

$pp < >$

f sub.

$pp < >$

2

f

mf

p

$pp < >$

f

mp

$pp < >$

f sub.

pp

Cl. sib.

1

f

mp

pp

$pp < >$

mf sub.

p

$pp < >$

mf sub.

$pp < >$

2

f

mp

pp

$pp < >$

mf sub.

p

$pp < >$

mf sub.

$pp < >$

Cl. b. sib.

1

f

mp

pp

$pp < >$

mf sub.

p

$pp < >$

mf sub.

$pp < >$

2

f

mp

pp

$pp < >$

mf sub.

p

$pp < >$

mf sub.

$pp < >$

Bssn.

1

f

mf

p

$pp < >$

mf

p

$pp < >$

2

f

mp

pp

$pp < >$

mf

p

pp

Cor fa.

1

2

Trppt.

1

sound. sèche

f

mf

p

$pp < >$

f

mp

$pp < >$

f

pp

2

sound. sèche

f

mp

pp

$pp < >$

mf

p

$pp < >$

mf

pp

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

9

3

6

3

2

3

1

6

16

8

16

93

Vln.

1

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

2

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

3

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

Alto

1

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

2

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

Vlc.

1

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

2

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

Cb.

f

mf

p

mp

pp

f

pp

f

pp

9

3

6

3

2

3

1

6

16

8

16

93

Piano 1

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

ditto

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

f

pp

Harpe

Piano 2

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

ditto

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

f

pp

Vibra.

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

ditto

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

f

pp

Xylo.

Cymb.

f

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

mf

p

mp

pp

f

pp

D x 9 (decr. 0 → -15 dB)
(delay unit = 179 msec.)
2 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

D x 2 (decr. 0 → -9 dB)
(delay unit = 536 msec.)
6 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

D x 6 (decr. 0 → -10 dB)
(delay unit = 268 msec.)
5 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

D x 4 (decr. 0 → -15 dB)
(delay unit = 358 msec.)
3 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

D x 12 (decr. 0 → -12 dB)
(delay unit = 134 msec.)
1 -1/-8.5/-18/2.0

94

Fl.

1

f

f

pp

mf

pp

mf

pp

2

f

f

pp

mf

pp

mf

pp

Hrb.

1

mp

p

mf

p

mf

p

2

mp

p

mf

p

mf

p

Cl. sib.

1

f

f

pp

mf

pp

mf

pp

2

f

f

pp

mf

pp

mf

pp

Cl. b. sib.

1

f

pp

mf

pp

mf

pp

mf

pp

2

f

pp

mf

pp

mf

pp

mf

pp

Bssn.

1

$mp > p$

$mp < mf$

2

$mp > p$

$mp < mf$

Cor fa

1

sans sourd. bouché

mf

p

mf

p

2

Trpt.

1

f

f

mf

mf

mf

mf

f

2

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

616

28

116

616

48

616

18

94

Vln.

1

mf

mf

pp

f

p

fp

$pp < p$

mf

$mp > p$

2

mf

mf

pp

f

p

fp

$pp < p$

mf

$mp > p$

3

mf

mf

pp

f

p

fp

$pp < p$

mf

$mp > p$

Alto

1

mf

mf

pp

f

p

fp

$pp < p$

mf

$mp > p$

2

$mp > p$

mp

$mp < mf$

$mp > p$

p

mf

$mp > p$

Vlc.

1

$mp > p$

mf

mp

$mp > p$

p

mf

mp

2

$mp < mf$

$mp > p$

p

mf

mp

Cb.

1

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

2

616

28

116

616

48

616

18

94

Piano 1

1

$mp > p$

$mp < mf$

mp

p

mf

mp

2

Harpe

1

2

Piano 2

1

f

f

mf

p

2

Vibra.

1

f

f

mf

f

2

Xylo.

1

mf

p

mp

p

p

mf

p

2

Cymb.

1

mf

mf

p

mf

mf

2

94

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

95

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trppt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

185628131

95

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

185628131

95

Piano 1

1

2

Harpe

1

2

Piano 2

1

2

Vibra.

1

2

Xylo.

1

2

Cymb.

1

2

96

Fl.

1

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

2

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Hrb.

1

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

2

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Cl. sib.

1

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

2

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Cl. b. sib.

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Bssn.

1

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

2

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Cor fa.

1

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

2

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Trpt.

1

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

2

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Tbn.

1

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

2

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Tuba

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

1 3 2 5 2 3

16 16 16

96

Vln. 1

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

2

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

3

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Alto 1

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

2

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Vlc. 1

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

2

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Cb.

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

1 3 2 5 2 3

16 16 16

96

Piano 1

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Harpe

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Piano 2

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Vibra.

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Xylo.

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

Cymb.

f

p

pp

f

p

pp

f

p

1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

Fl.

Hrb.

Cl. si b

Cl. b. si b

Bssn.

Cor fa

Trptt.

Tbn.

Tuba

5 8 4 8 5 16 3 8 2 8

Vin.

Alto

Vlc.

Ch.

Piano 1

ditto

Harpe

ditto

Piano 2

ditto

Vibra.

ditto

Xylo.

ditto

Cymb.

ditto

98

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. si b

1

2

Cl. b. si b

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trppt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

1

2

28

716

18

48

28

716

98

Vln.

1

2

3

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

1

2

28

716

18

48

28

716

98

Piano 1

1

2

Harpe

1

2

Piano 2

1

2

Vibra.

1

2

Xylo.

1

2

Cymb.

1

2

28

716

18

48

28

716

152

Fl. 1 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.*

Fl. 2 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.*

Hib. 1 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.*

Hib. 2 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.*

Cl. si b 1 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.*

Cl. si b 2 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.*

Cl. b. si 1 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.*

Cl. b. si 2 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.*

Bssn. 1 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.*

Bssn. 2 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.*

Cor fa 1 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.* *sans sourd.*

Cor fa 2 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.* *sans sourd.*

Trpt. 1 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.* *sans sourd.*

Trpt. 2 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.* *sans sourd.*

Tbn. 1 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.*

Tuba 2 *poco* *sim. sempre* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.*

Tuba *ppp*

Plus lentement *accél.*

7 16 3 8 7 16 5

Vln. 1 *poco* *sim.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.* *pp* *mf*

Vln. 2 *poco* *sim.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.* *pp* *mf*

Vln. 3 *poco* *sim.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.* *pp* *mf*

Alto 1 *poco* *sim.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.* *pp* *mf*

Alto 2 *poco* *sim.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.* *pp* *mf*

Vlc. 1 *poco* *sim.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.* *pp* *mf*

Vlc. 2 *poco* *sim.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *f* *sub.* *p* *sub.* *pp* *mf*

Cb. *pp* *L. v.* *pp* *L. v.* *pp* *L. v.*

Piano 1 *très égal et régulier* *ditto* *ditto* *ditto*

Harpe *très égal* *ditto* *ditto* *ditto*

Piano 2 *très égal* *ditto* *ditto* *ditto*

Vibra. *très égal* *ditto* *ditto* *ditto*

Xylo. *très égal* *ditto* *ditto* *ditto*

Cymb. *très égal, sans accents* *ditto* *ditto* *ditto*

7

99

1

2

Fl.

1

2

Hrb.

1

2

Cl. sib

1

2

Cl. b. sib

1

2

Bssn.

1

2

Cor fa

1

2

Trptt.

1

2

Tbn.

1

2

Tuba

2

99

1

2

3

Vln.

1

2

Alto

1

2

Vlc.

1

2

Cb.

Sub. Lent, régulier de pulsation (♩ = 52 - 60)

34

99

Piano 1

2

increase amplification so that Piano 1 dominates

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Xylo.

Cymb.

99

1

2

D x 7 + FS (7) (delay unit = 335 msec.) 4 -4/-13/-18/2.0

D x 7 + FS (7) (delay unit = 260 msec.) 6 -4/-13/-18/2.0

D x 7 + FS (7) (delay unit = 285 msec.) 5 -4/-13/-18/2.0

aller au Glockenspiel Glockenspiel

D x 7 + FS (7) (delay unit = 360 msec.) 3 -4/-13/-18/2.0

D x 7 + FS (7) (delay unit = 310 msec.) 1 -4/-13/-18/2.0

5
4

3
8

3
4

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Gicksp.

Cymb.

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

4

8

3
4

100

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Gicksp.

Cymb.

4 (amplification only until the end)

rapidement

sim.
D x 12 + FS (7) (delay unit ♩ = 230 msec.)
6 -5/-13/-18/2.0

sim.
D x 12 + FS (7) (delay unit ♩ = 250 msec.)
5 -5/-13/-18/2.0

sim.
D x 12 + FS (7) (delay unit ♩ = 220 msec.)
3 -5/-13/-18/2.0

ditto

sim.
D x 12 + FS (7) (delay unit ♩ = 240 msec.)
1 -5/-13/-18/2.0

3

4

3
4

4

3
8

4

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glicksp.

Cymb.

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

4

3
4

3
8

2
4

4

3
8

101

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glicksp.

Cymb.

D x 7 + FS (τ) (départ à 500 ms., delay unit = 300 msec.)
6 -6.5/-13/-18/2.0

D x 7 + FS (τ) (départ à 800 ms., delay unit = 270 msec.)
5 -6.5/-13/-18/2.0

D x 7 + FS (τ) (départ à 1340 ms., delay unit = 250 msec.)
3 -6.5/-13/-18/2.0

arpège rapide
101
1 (amplification only until the end)

3
8

4

6
4

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glicksp.

Cymb.

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

5/4

102

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glocks.

Cymb.

102

7

8

3/8

1/4

3/4

arpège rapide

5 (amplification only until the end)

D x 9 + FS (♩ f) ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ (départ à 2000 ms., delay unit ♩ = 450 msec.)

6 -8/-13/-18/2.0

ditto

ditto

ditto

D x 9 + FS (♩ ♩) ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ (départ à 3000 ms., delay unit ♩ = 380 msec.)

3 -8/-13/-18/2.0

ditto

ditto

ditto

This musical score is for the track "The Day After Tomorrow" by the band "The Day After Tomorrow". The score is written for six instruments: Piano 1, Harpe, Piano 2, Vibra., Glcksp., and Cymb. The tempo is marked "Allegro" and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems, each with a key signature change from C major to D major. The first system covers measures 1 through 12, and the second system covers measures 13 through 24. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, f, mf, ff). The Piano 1 part features a prominent melody in the right hand, while the Harpe part provides harmonic support with chords and arpeggios. The Piano 2 part plays a steady bass line. The Vibra. part adds texture with arpeggiated figures. The Glcksp. part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Cymb. part provides a rhythmic foundation with a steady eighth-note pattern.

4

Piano 1

Harpe

Piano 2

Vibra.

Glcksp.

Cymb.

Rehearsal

d) ditto 1 2 4 5 6 -10/-13/-18/2.0

e) ditto 3 -10/-13/-18/2.0

f) ditto + feedback 1 - 6 -10/-13/-18/2.0

Perusal Score

Technical Manual Summary

Introduction

This manual summarizes briefly the electro-acoustic principles and processes used in *Répons*. For complete details (DSP circuits, spatialization notation and directives, detailed parameter data, algorithms, performance guidelines etc.) readers can consult the Technical Manual published separately (UE 36 888).

The manual summary is organized in two main sections:

Section 1 – Technologies Required: contains a short description of the amplification, sound processing and spatialization technologies used in *Répons*.

Section 2 – Processes and Data: contains a description of the overall principles at work in the electronics for each section of the piece.

1. Technologies Required

1.1. DSP Modules Used

The DSP modules used in *Répons* are listed and described below. Typically, the outputs of a module go either directly to the spatialization system or are routed to other modules for further processing before being sent to the spatialization system.

- Envelope Follower: This module takes the input signal and outputs the smoothed overall amplitude of the incoming signal.
- Delay: This module takes the input signal and delays the signal as many times as needed, thus the number of outputs varies accordingly.
- Frequency Shifter: This module takes the input signal and modulates it according to the modulation frequency. It has a 'positive' and a 'negative' output.
- Ring Modulation: This module takes the input signal and modulates it according to the modulation frequency.
- Comb Filter: This module takes the input signal and filters it according to the two parameters: 1) the notch frequency which in fact constructs a series of notch filters spaced at intervals of the notch frequency, 2) notch width that specifies the narrowness of each notch.
- Infinite Reverberation: This module reverberates a sound with a very long decay time giving the impression of a sustained (infinite) sound.
- Pure Tone Generator: This is a sine wave with a percussive envelope.
- Additive Synthesis: This technique is used for creating synthetic sounds that can be calculated off-line (for a sound file) or in real time.

1.2. DSP Module Symbols

In order to designate the DSP units described above, the following symbols are used in the score:

- D: delay module.
- FS: frequency shifter module.
- RM: ring-modulator module.
- D x N: delay with N outputs.
- D x N + FS: delay with N outputs each of which goes to a frequency shifter.
- D x N1-N2 + RM: N1 to N4 delays each of which goes to a ring modulator.
- IR: infinite reverberation.
- PT: pure tone generator.
- PT + IR: pure tone sent to infinite reverberation.

1.3. Spatialization

The transformed sounds of the soloists are sent to a spatialization system which then routes the transformation (also called source) to one or more loudspeakers in a static or dynamic fashion. *Répons* needs a spatialization system capable of specifying sound localization (typically one or more of the six speaker locations and points in between) and ambience (perception of a virtual room onto which the sound is projected in order to augment the perception of volume and distance).

Generally speaking, for each source three types of information are needed:

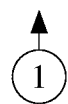
- 1) the direction of the source (i.e. where the source's sound is perceived to be coming from),
- 2) the presence of the source (whether it is perceived to be 'near' or 'far'),
- 3) the presence of the virtual room in which the source is projected.

It is important to be able to change any of these three characteristics (especially direction and source presence) dynamically and accurately in real time.

In *Répons* the transformed sounds are spatialized in a variety of ways: fixed speaker assignment, random speaker assignment, rotation through a set of speakers, panning back and forth between speakers or pairs of speakers. The Technical Manual contains a full description of the notation used for spatialization.

2. Processes and Data

The score is made up of several sections. Each section contains a series of cues that are used to designate the exact moment when changes should take place in the electronic part. In the score, cues are placed at the bottom of the score enclosed in a circle with an arrow pointing upwards:



They should not be confused with indications for the conductor such as:



that are placed above piano 1 in the score and point downwards.

Important remark regarding the version of the data in the Technical Manual (UE 36888)

During the course of the creation of *Répons* some of the processes and data were changed in order to make improvements, reflect a change from a musical point of view, incorporate new technologies etc. All changes were made together with Pierre Boulez. The Technical Manual reflects the final version of the processes and data for *Répons*.

2.1. Rehearsal Numbers 21 to 26

In each section corresponding to a rehearsal number the structure is the same. First, all soloists play an arpeggiated chord that is spatialized without transformation. Secondly, the soloists play one or more arpeggiated chords that are transformed using delays and frequency shifting. The only exception to this is the section at rehearsal number 26 where only the transformations are used.

The spatialization works in the following manner: the instrument's sound is spatialized over a given pattern of four speakers.

The delay and frequency shifting works in the following manner: the instrument's signal enters a delay module with N outputs where each output is routed to a frequency shifter whose outputs (negative or positive) are summed and sent to the corresponding speaker.

NB: In the score all notes enclosed within square brackets are not transformed.

2.2. Rehearsal Numbers 27 to 31

All transformations here are done using rhythmic patterns of delays where the delay times of each delay are given in milliseconds. A decrescendo is applied to the successive delays in the form of an exponentially decaying curve.

2.3. Rehearsal Numbers 32 to 41

The transformations in these sections are done using a DSP circuit with two ring modulators whose summed outputs are sent to a comb filter. In these sections the output of this circuit goes to an infinite reverberation unit before being sent to a speaker.

2.4. Rehearsal Numbers 42 to 47

There is no transformation of the soloists' sounds in this section. However, the sound level of each soloist (except the pianist of piano 2 who plays an electric organ in this section) is detected using an envelope follower that modulates the level of a sound file produced with additive synthesis. The level of the sound file is at all times proportional to the level of the soloist's sound.

2.5. Rehearsal Numbers 47 to 52

The soloists are transformed using delays with or without ring modulation. There are three transformation circuits:

- Circuit 'A': This circuit uses a series of delays with rhythmic patterns. Each delay has a different amplitude. Within a section the data sets are updated every N milliseconds and upon update the speaker assignment changes.
- Circuit 'B': This circuit uses a series of isochrone delays (i.e. each delay is a multiple of a basic unit delay value). Each delay has a different amplitude. Each delay output is sent to a ring modulation unit. Here the data set remains fixed during the section, i.e. there is only one data set. The speaker assignment of the output remains fixed throughout the section.
- Circuit 'C': This circuit functions in the same way as circuit 'B' except that the delay / ring modulation data sets are updated every N milliseconds; and upon update the speaker assignment(s) change.

The soloists are mapped to different circuits at different times. The mapping of instruments, speaker assignments and movements (*) and process durations is summarized below:

	47 + 2	48	49	50	51	52
circuit A	Harp 3 <-> 5 N: 4150	Xylophone 2 <-> 4 N: 4150	Cymbalom 2 <-> 6 N: 4150	Vibraphone 4 <-> 6 N: 4150	Piano 1 1 <-> 3 N: 4150	no input
circuit B	no input	Harp 5	Xylophone 3	Cymbalom 1	Vibraphone 5	Piano 1 2
circuit C	no input	no input	Harp 1 <-> 5 N: 4150	Xylophone, Harp 2 <-> 5 N: 4150	Cymbalom, Xylophone, Harp 2 <-> 6 N: 4150	Vibraphone, Cymbalom & Harp 1,6 <-> 3,4 N: 4150

(*) NB: '3<->5' indicates an alternation between speakers 3 and 5 each N milliseconds; '1,6 <-> 3,4' indicates an alternation between speakers 1&6 and 3&4 each N milliseconds.

2.6. Rehearsal Number 53

The soloists are mapped to circuits with random processes that use delays whose outputs are sent to ring-modulators.

The way the processes work can be best explained using an example based on the data for the harp at cue 1 (see below). Note that there are three starting times (2412 msecs., 5280 msecs. and 7410 msecs.) and for each starting time three sequences: A, B and C. When the process starts, it chooses at random:

- one sequence (A or B or C) of delays/ring-mods. starting at 2412 msecs.
and
- one sequence (A or B or C) of delays/ring-mods. starting at 5280 msecs.
and
- one sequence (A or B or C) of delays/ring-mods. starting at 7410 msecs.

For example, if the algorithm chooses sequence B at 2412, sequence A at 5280 and sequence C at 7410, the following pattern of delay/ring-mods will be used to transform the soloist's sound:

msec.:	2412	2546	2680	5280	5412	7410	7540	7670	7800
rm-freq.:	165	98	185	98	185	165	98	185	69

After 7930 milliseconds the process chooses a new set of sequences. If now the process chooses: sequence A at 2412, sequence A at 5280 and sequence B at 7410, the following pattern of delay/ring-mods will be used to transform the soloist's sound:

msec.:	2412	2546	5280	5412	7410	7540	7670
rm-freq.:	69	131	98	185	44	69	131

After another 7930 msec., the process chooses a new set of sequences, creating a new pattern. The process continues in this fashion until stopped when the harp no longer plays.

The processes for the other soloists work in the same fashion.
The dynamic level of all delay / ring-modulators is the same.

Data for the Harp at cue 1 (process duration: 7930 msec.):

Possible sequences starting at 2412 msec.

sequence A	msec.:	2412	2546	/	/
	rm-freq.:	69	131	/	/
sequence B	msec.:	2412	2546	2680	/
	rm-freq.:	165	98	185	/
sequence C	msec.:	2412	2546	2680	2814
	rm-freq.:	55	44	98	69

Possible sequences starting at 5280 msec.

sequence A	msec.:	5280	5412	/	/
	rm-freq.:	98	185	/	/
sequence B	msec.:	5280	5412	5544	/
	rm-freq.:	95	131	69	/
sequence C	msec.:	5280	5412	5544	5676
	rm-freq.:	265	98	69	44

Possible sequences starting at 7410 msec.

sequence A	msec.:	7410	7540	/	/
	rm-freq.:	55	98	/	/
sequence B	msec.:	7410	7540	7670	/
	rm-freq.:	44	69	131	/
sequence C	msec.:	7410	7540	7670	7800
	rm-freq.:	165	98	185	69

2.7. Rehearsal Numbers 54 to 71

In general it is the outputs that are spatialized in Répons. Here the idea is to do the opposite, i.e. spatialize the inputs by panning between the inputs of the soloists.

The soloist's sound is transformed using delays only. Each delay output has a different amplitude. At each section each soloist is assigned a data set of rhythmic and dynamic patterns.

The computer's input scans the soloists in an order different at each section. For example, at rehearsal number 54 cue 1, the soloists' inputs are scanned in the following order: cymbalom -> piano 1 -> harp -> xylophone -> piano 2 -> vibraphone. This means that at first only the cymbalom's transformations will be heard, then only the transformations of piano 1 and so forth. The '||:' and ':||' symbols signify that the scanning process repeats itself until the cue is given to stop.

cues:	scan order
1	: cymbalom -> piano 1 -> harp -> xylophone -> piano 2 -> vibraphone :
3	: piano 1 -> cymbalom -> harp -> xylophone -> vibraphone -> piano 2 :
5	: piano 1 -> cymbalom -> xylophone -> harp -> piano 2 -> vibraphone :
7	: cymbalom -> xylophone -> vibraphone -> piano 1-> harp -> piano2 :
9	: cymbalom -> piano 1 -> xylophone -> harp -> vibraphone -> piano 2 :

2.8. Rehearsal Numbers 71 to 73

In this section only piano 1 and piano 2 are spatialized but not transformed. The other soloists are neither transformed nor spatialized.

2.9. Rehearsal Numbers 80 to 89

Only piano 2 is transformed and spatialized in these sections. The other soloists are neither transformed nor spatialized.

Two kinds of treatments are used here for piano 2:

- 1) Highlighting individual notes played by the piano using a percussive pure tone (PT) whose output goes directly to an infinite reverberation unit.
- 2) Delay and frequency shifting of individual notes played by the piano.

2.10. Rehearsal Numbers 91 to 98

All transformations are done using patterns of isochrone delays, i.e. the delays in the pattern are multiples of a basic unit given in milliseconds. A decrescendo is applied to the successive delays.

2.11. Rehearsal Numbers 99 to 103

In all of the following sections Piano 1 is not transformed, but should be amplified to the equivalent sound level of the other transformations.

The other soloists are transformed with delays and frequency shifters very similar to the section beginning at rehearsal number 21 + 2 except that in this section the delays are not isochrone but have rhythmic patterns instead.

A special case arises at rehearsal number 103 where Piano 2 is transformed using five delay/frequency shifter circuits labeled 'a' to 'e'.

Piano 2 is transformed using these circuits in the following manner:

- 103 + 3 (cue 10): piano 2 goes to circuits 'a' to 'e'.
- 103 + 4 (cue 11): piano 2 goes to circuits 'b' to 'e'.
- 103 + 5 (cue 12): piano 2 goes to circuits 'c' to 'e'.
- 103 + 9 (cue 13): piano 2 goes to circuits 'd' to 'e'.
- 103 + 13 (cue 14): piano 2 goes to circuit 'e' only. In addition, the output of circuit 'e' is re-injected into the input of circuit 'e'.

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Perusal Score